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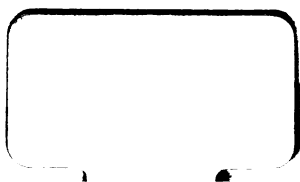
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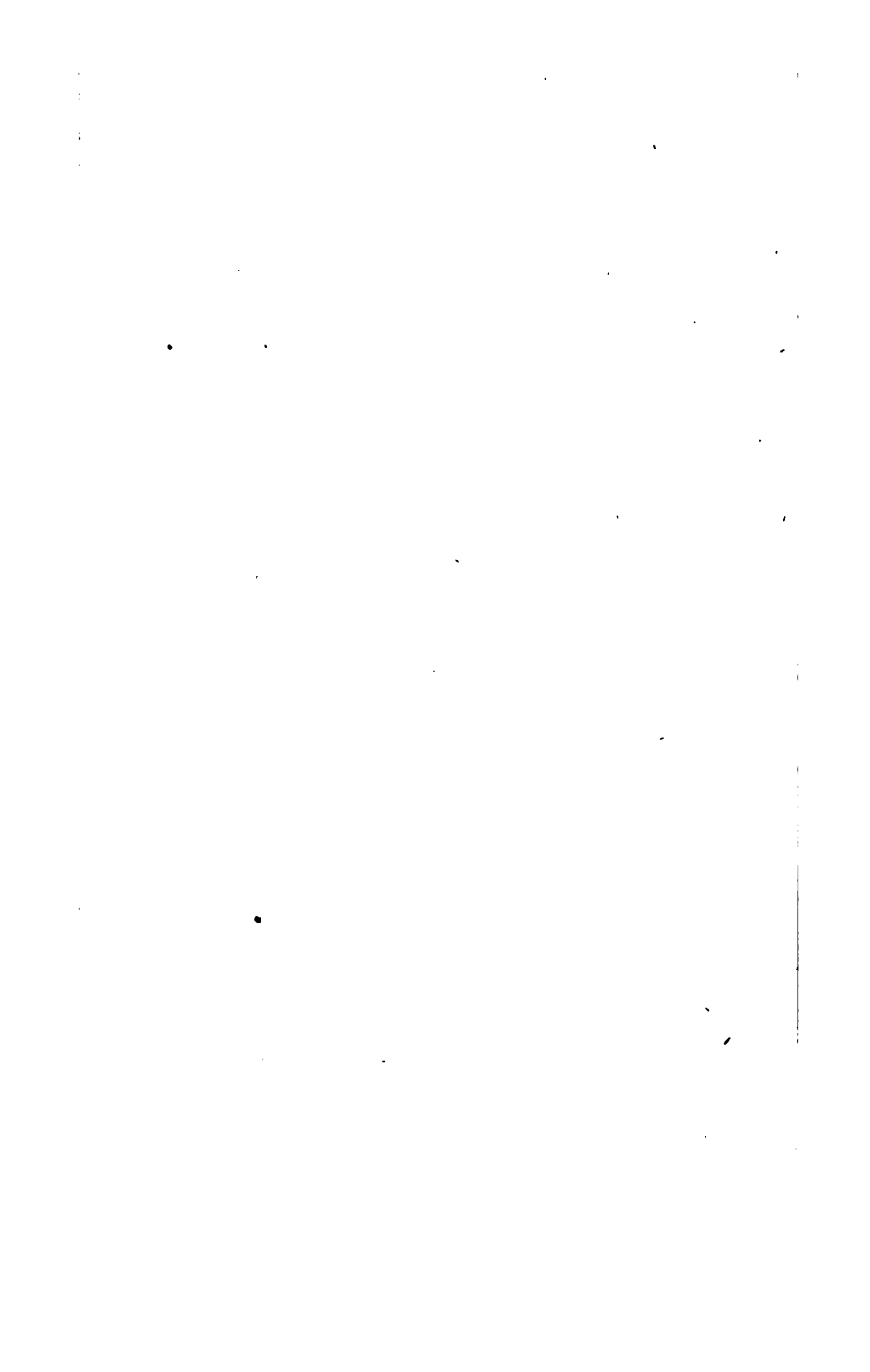
KEY  
TO THE  
GERMAN LANGUAGE



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A KEY  
TO THE  
GERMAN LANGUAGE;  
BEING  
AN EASY AND COMPLETE SYSTEM OF ACQUIRING  
THIS USEFUL TONGUE,  
WITH  
*German Spelling, Vocabulary, Exercises, Reading Lessons,*  
AND A  
MOST USEFUL CATECHISM,  
FORMING A COMPLETE SYSTEM BY ITSELF,  
BY  
BARON VON ANDLAU.  
GOTHIC HOUSE, CLAPHAM RISE, LONDON.

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(LATE SOUTER AND LAW).

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## PREFACE.

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THE object of those who devote their energies to the acquirement of the German language is, to be enabled to write and converse with ease on the common topics of life. But their progress is frequently retarded by the use of Grammars calculated to perplex beginners by the variety of numerous rules, exceptions and explanations. There is no want of such grammars; but that there is a want of a concise work compressing the rules, and enabling learners to make themselves quickly masters of the language is still strongly felt.

The present volume is intended to supply this desideratum; and the method adopted will, it is hoped, be found efficient. The form of questions and answers laid down in the "Catechism," page 67, directs at once to the practical way of acquiring the German language by conversation. The master, after having gone through the groundwork, so useful to the beginner, will repeat to the pupil one or more questions; he will explain the subject if further elucidation should be necessary; he will suggest questions to see whether all is rightly understood; and he will finally direct the student to write down from dictation the German translation of the questions treated in the lessons.

It has been often said, that a continental language could not, in private lessons, be taught by conversation, because the materials for conversation were wanting. Now, here



the German language itself is made the subject of conversation, and materials are offered sufficient for the completion of a course of lessons.

This work is especially composed for the use of the "*German, French, and English Protestant Institute*" at Gothic House, Clapham Rise, London, the original select Establishment where the foreign languages are successfully cultivated, and taught by resident Masters, Graduates of Continental Universities.

The knowledge of the German language opens a rich source of profit to the man of business, and of pleasure to the man of taste; its study has, therefore, become necessary to every one who has pretensions to a liberal education, or who wishes successfully to make his way in the world. A distinguished author, Professor *Napier* of Edinburgh, says in the "*Encyclopædia Britannica*," vol. x. p. 486 :—  
" The knowledge of the German people probably exceeds  
" that of every other. They have men of eminence in  
" every department of literature, and can enumerate those  
" who have made discoveries or improvements in every  
" branch of science. It is not, however, so much from the  
" merits of their eminent men, great and extensive they  
" have been, as from the general diffusion of knowledge  
" that the character of this nation must be estimated."

Every year great numbers resort from this country to Germany for amusement or business. It is hoped, that they, as well as the students, who by private lessons wish to acquire the German language, will derive great advantage from the use of this work.

THE AUTHOR.

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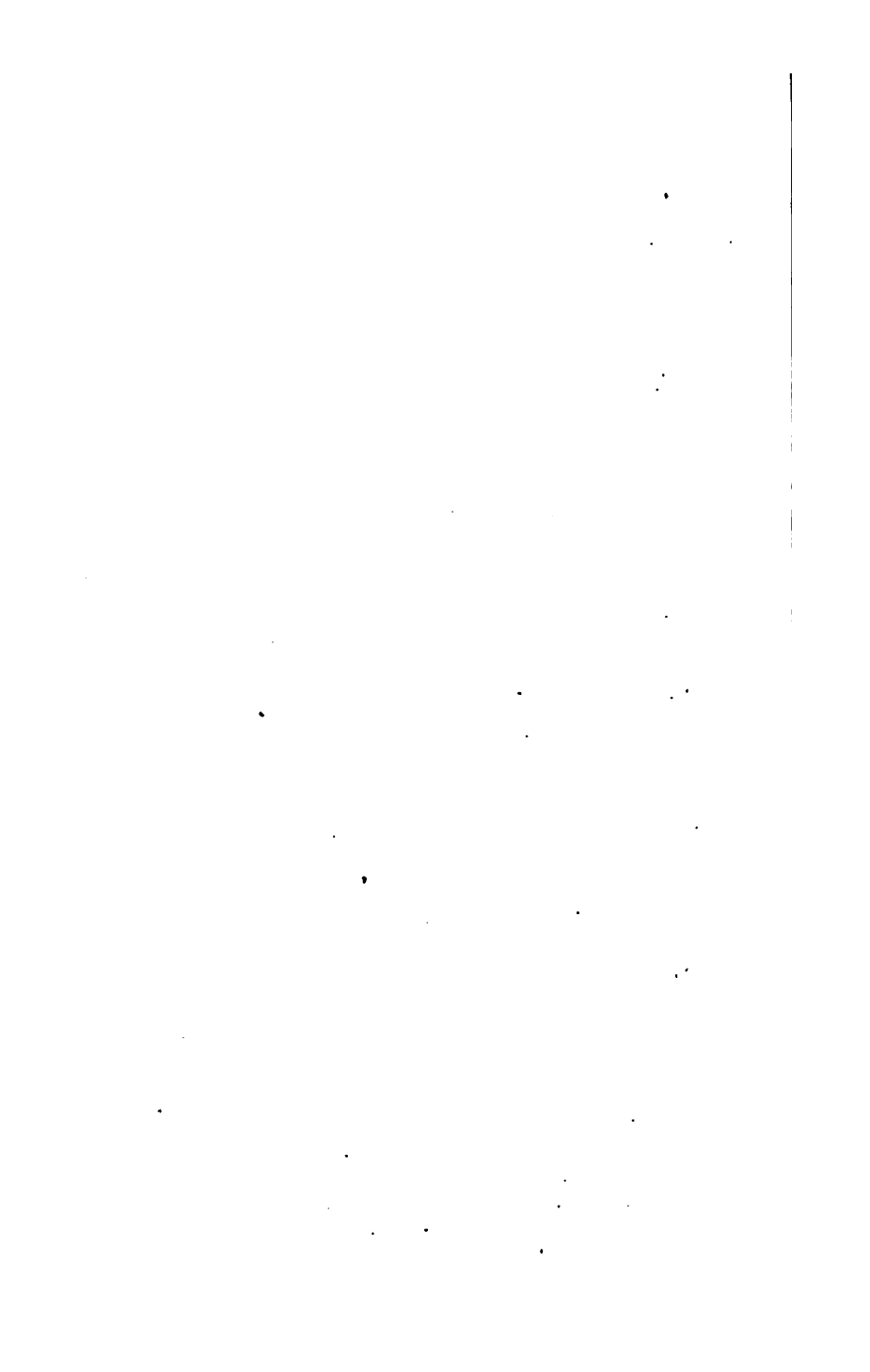
# The German Alphabet in Writing.

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A. a.	Ä. ä.	O. o.	Ö. ö.
B. b.	L. l.	P. p.	Q. q.
C. c.	Ł. ł.	Q. q.	R. r.
D. d.	İ. i.	R. r.	S. s.
E. e.	Ç. ç.	S. s.	Ş. ş.
F. f.	F. f.	St. st.	T. t.
G. g.	G. g.	T. t.	U. u.
H. h.	H. h.	U. u.	V. v.
I. i.	I. i.	V. v.	W. w.
J. j.	J. j.	W. w.	X. x.
K. k.	K. k.	X. x.	Y. y.
L. l.	L. l.	Y. y.	Z. z.
M. m.	M. m.	Z. z.	
N. n.	N. n.	ör ö	ü

---

Alles Anfang ist schwer.



# A KEY

TO

## THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

### THE GERMAN ALPHABET

(AS IN ENGLISH CONSISTING OF TWENTY-SIX LETTERS).  
(das Deutsche Alphabet.)

German.	English.	Name.	Pronunciation.
A	a	Ah	As <i>a</i> in arm, part, Gabe, Land, Anfang.
B	b	Bay or beh	ball, Bedingung, Bab.
C	c	Tsay or tseh	as <i>k</i> before <i>a, o, u</i> , and as <i>ts</i> before <i>e</i> and <i>i</i> , Concert, Centner.
D	d	Day or deh	door, Dach, Land.
E	e	Ay or ey	as <i>a</i> in fame, and <i>e</i> in emperor, nehmen, Geld.
F	f	Eff	father, finden, Feile.
G	g	Ghay or gay	as <i>g</i> in go when initial, and as <i>ch</i> in the Scotch <i>loch</i> , when final, Gold, wenig.
H	h	Hah	Hand, Hand, Schuß.
I	i	Ee or e	like <i>i</i> in ill, in, sitzen, Wille.
J	j	Jod or yot	as <i>y</i> in yes, yellow, Jagd, ja.
K	k	Kah	as in English, but never mute; king, Kunst, Knabe.
L	l	Ell or el	lamb, Land, loben.
M	m	Em	mat, Mann, munter.
N	n	En	name, nennen.
O	o	Oh	as <i>o</i> in object, hot, bone, Gott.
P	p	Pay or Peh	pay, Probe.
Q	q	Koo	queen, Quelle.
R	r	Err	rose, Rose, retten.

German.	English.	Name.	Pronunciation.
ſ	s	Ess	zeal, Seite (side), ſegen, Eiſ.
T	t	Tay or teh	tell, Taſſe.
U	u	Oo	full, Uſer.
V	v	Fow	as <i>f</i> in English, Vogel.
W	w	Vay	as the <i>v</i> in English, vinegar, Wind, Wand.
X	x	Iks or ix	mixt, Alexander, taxiren.
Y	y	Ipsilon	Hyssop, Yſop, Synagoge.
Z	z	Tsett	tsiffer, Ziſſer, Zunder.

1. The letters of the alphabet are divided into vowels and consonants. A *vowel* is an articulate sound which is formed without the help of any other sound; a *consonant* is an articulate sound which cannot be perfectly uttered by itself, but wants the help of a vowel. The letters *a, e, i, o, u, y*, are vowels, the remainder are consonants.

2. Double vowels, or the same vowels repeated, indicate an extension of the sound, as *ſaar, Meer*, excepting the cases when they belong to different syllables, as in *berdigen, to bury*.

3. Modified vowels are those whose original sound is altered by the addition of *e* placed *after* capital letters, but *over* small letters, and instead of which may also be used two dots in the following manner:—

*ſe, ä, ä*, pronounced as *a* in hare, care, Ränder.

*ſe, ö, ö*, „ „ *eu* in the French *pau, feu*, Hören.

*ſe, ü, ü*, „ „ *u* in the French *du*, Betrüben.

*ä, ö, ü*: when written with capital letters, *ſe, ſe, ſe*.

4. A *diphthong* is the double sound of two united vowels, viz.:—

*ſu*, pronounced as *ou* in House, Bau.

*ſi, ay*, „ „ *y* in sky, Kaiſer.

*ſi, ey*, „ „ *y* in by, eilig.

*Eu, eu*, pronounced nearly as *oi* in *oil*; *Feuer, fire*, in sound different from *Feter, celebration*.

\* \* *e* after *i* is never pronounced in German, but serves to lengthen the *i*. The capital *Y* does not exist in any German word.

5. The *double consonants* are *ch* *ch*, *sch* *sch*, *ck* *ck*, *ff* *ff*, *pf* *pf*, *ph* *ph*, *ss* *ss*, *sz* *sz*, *st* *st*, *tz* *tz*; as *die Milch*, *der Busch*, *der Blick*, *der Knopf*, *Ephru*, *Philosophie*, *Wildekniff*, *heiß*, *Trog*.

#### FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

*b* at the end of words as *p*, in *lieb*, *gab*, *leep*, *gaap*.

*d* " " " *t*, in *Wind*, *vint*.

*g* after *i* as *ch*, *wentig*, *vanich*.

*h* " *t* is mute, *That*, *tawt*.

*h* lengthens the vowel, as in *ihm*, *ihn*, *eem*, *een*.

*f* is always pronounced like an-English *z*, as in *zeal*, at the beginning of words or between two vowels; *so*, *Siegel*, *reisen*, etc.

*ff*\* stronger than simple *f*, and ought to be used after a short vowel or diphthong; *lassen*, *läßt*, *laß*, *Schloß*, *Schuß*.

*ß* is stronger than simple *f*, and to be used after a long vowel or diphthong; *heissen*, *heißt*, *heiß*, *Fuß*, *Schoß*.

*s* is used instead of *f* at the end of words, or syllables in compound words, as *Reis*, *rice*, *ausgeben*, *to give out*.

*v* at the beginning of words as *f*, *Vater*, *fater*.

*z* " " " *tz*, *zu*, *tzoo*.

#### REMARKS.

1. As it is almost impossible to give by description the real German sound of the letters and words, we advise the Pupil to hear them in their purity from the mouth of his teacher, who should be a native of the north of Germany, where the best German is generally spoken.

2. All substantives, and words used as such, begin with a capital letter, as well as the pronouns of persons we address; as for example *Sie you*, *Du thou*, *Dein thine*, *Ihr your*; in the plural *sie* is equivalent to the English pronoun *they*; *sie she*, and *id I*, are written with

---

\* Generally, and according to old grammarians printed „*daß*,“ erroneously called *sz* when it ought to be *ss*, *ff* as *Faß*, *Stuß*.



small letters, except in the beginning of a sentence or after a full stop. Write *Ein* *one*, with a capital letter, in order to distinguish it from the article *ein a*.

3. In German every letter is pronounced as printed. The sound of the vowels especially is the same in long as in short syllables, whereas in English there is not always a mere difference of quantity, but a change of the sound: for instance, the vowel *e* in *mere* is pronounced quite differently from the same vowel *e* in *met*; but in German it is not so, for instance in the words *heben* and *hell* the vowel *e* has the same sound, which is only lengthened or shortened according to the quantity of the syllables; the same may be said about modified vowels. In *hören* and *hörner* there is only a difference of quantity, no change of the sound.

#### SPELLING LESSON (Buchstabiren).

Ba, pa, mo, fe, ve, wo, to, da, ma, il, ef, li, nu, we,  
neu, so, zu, fe, le, hi, ach, go, ca, ze, wei, re, ho, ha, ja,  
te, aft, oft, ar, al, ot, eb.

ba, be, bi, bo, bu, bü, bā, bō,

fa, fe, fi, fo, fu, fū, fā, fō,

pa, pe, pi, po, pu, pū, pā, pō,

am, em, im, om, um, ām, ōm, ūm,

ma, me, mi, mo, mu, mā, mō, mū,

der, die, das, ich, du, er, wir, ihr, sie,

mir, dir, dich, mich, mein, dein, trau, schau, wem.

Read and commit to memory the following most useful and necessary vocabulary.

#### *The days of the week.*

(Wochentage.)

Sonntag, Sunday

Montag, Monday

Dienstag, Tuesday

Mittwoch, Wednesday

Donnerstag, Thursday

Freitag, Friday

Sonabend or Samstag, Sa-  
turday.

#### *The months of the year.*

(die Monate des Jahres.)

Januar, January

Februar, February

März, March

April, April

Mai, May

Juni or Juny, June

Juli or July, July

August, August

September, September  
 October, October  
 November, November  
 December, December

*The four seasons.*

(die vier Jahreszeiten.)

Frühling, Spring  
 Sommer, Summer  
 Herbst, Autumn  
 Winter, Winter

*The five parts of the world.*

(die fünf Welttheile.)

Europa, Europe  
 Asien, Asia  
 Afrika, Africa  
 Amerika, America  
 Australien, Oceanica

*The four cardinal points.*

(die vier Himmels-Gegenden.)

Morgen—Osten, East  
 Abend—Westen, West  
 Mittag—Süden, South  
 Mitternacht—Norden, North

*The five senses.*

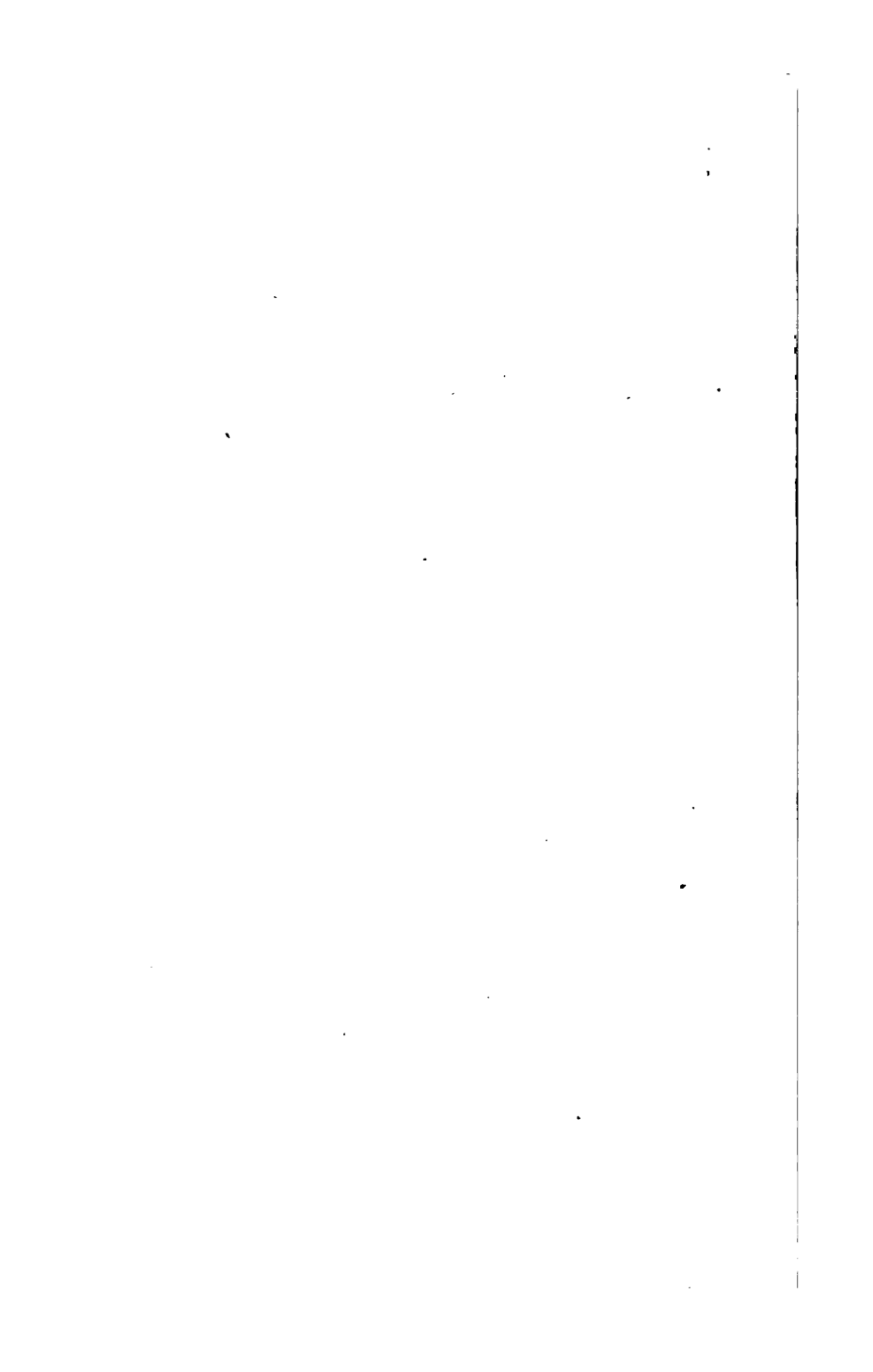
(die fünf Sinne.)

Sehen, to see  
 Hören, to hear  
 Riechen, to smell  
 Schmecken, to taste  
 Fühlen, to feel.

das Jahr, the year  
 der Monat, month  
 die Woche, week

der Tag, day  
 die Stunde, hour  
 eine Secunde, a second  
 eine Minute, a minute  
 ein Augenblick, moment  
 ein Feiertag, holiday  
 ein Festtag, a festive day  
 Neujahr, new-year  
 Ostern, Easter  
 Michaelis, Michaelmas  
 Weihnachten, Christmas  
 der Morgen, the morning  
 der Vormittag, forenoon  
 der Mittag, noon  
 der Nachmittag, afternoon  
 der Abend, evening  
 die Nacht, night  
 die Mitternacht, midnight

der Mann, the man  
 die Frau, woman  
 das Kind, child  
 der Knabe, boy  
 das Mädchen, girl  
 das Fräulein, young lady  
 der Jüngling, youth  
 der Vater, father  
 die Mutter, mother  
 der Sohn, son  
 die Tochter, daughter  
 der Großvater, grandfather  
 die Großmutter, grandmother  
 der Enkel, grandson  
 die Enkelin, granddaughter  
 der Bruder, brother



Weintrauben, grapes  
 Erdbeeren, strawberries  
 Himbeeren, raspberries  
 Stachelbeeren, gooseberries  
 Johannisbeeren, currants  
 Pflaumen, plums  
 Apfelsinen, oranges

Erbsen, peas  
 Bohnen, beans  
 Salat, salad  
 ein Stück, a piece  
 eine Gans, a goose  
 eine Taube, a pigeon  
 eine Ente, a duck  
 ein Rebhuhn, a partridge  
 ein Fasan, a pheasant  
 Wildpret, venison  
 ein Hase, a hare  
 ein Lachs, a salmon  
 eine Scholle, a sole  
 ein Hecht, a pike  
 ein Aal, an eel  
 eine Forelle, a trout

der Hut, the hat  
 der Knopf, button  
 das Kleid, gown  
 die Weste, waistcoat  
 die Hosen, trousers  
 der Mantel, cloak  
 der Strumpf, stocking  
 die Strümpfe, stockings  
 die Handschuhe, gloves  
 der Schuh, shoe  
 ein paar Schuhe, a pair of shoes

der Stiefel, boot  
 die Stiefel, the boots  
 der Pantoffel, slipper  
 die Pantoffeln, slippers  
 der Rock, coat  
 der Oberrock, overcoat, great-coat  
 die Uhr, watch  
 der Regenschirm, umbrella  
 der Stod, stick  
 der Ring, ring  
 der Kamm, comb  
 die Kleiderbürste, clothes-brush  
 die Stednadel, pin  
 das Halstuch, neckcloth  
 das Taschentuch, pocket-handkerchief  
 die Mütze, cap  
 das Handtuch, towel

die Thür, the door  
 die Treppe, staircase  
 das Zimmer, room  
 das Schlafzimmer, bedroom  
 der Tisch, table  
 das Fenster, window  
 der Stuhl, chair  
 der Spiegel, looking-glass  
 der Leuchter, candlestick  
 die Küche, kitchen  
 der Keller, cellar  
 der Hof, court yard  
 das Bad, bath  
 die Badestube, bathroom  
 das Bett, bed

die Bank, form, bank  
 das Bauer, cage  
 die Leiter, ladder

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der Hammer, the hammer  
 die Zange, pincers  
 die Säge, saw  
 die Flasche, bottle  
 der Kork, cork  
 der Korkzieher, cork-screw  
 der Teller, plate  
 die Schüssel, dish  
 das Messer, knife  
 die Gabel, fork  
 der Löffel, spoon  
 das Glas, glass  
 das Tischtuch, table-cloth  
 das Holz, wood  
 die Kreide, chalk  
 das Eisen, iron  
 das Kupfer, copper  
 das Blei, lead  
 der Stahl, steel  
 das Blech, tin-plate  
 das Siegellack, sealing-wax  
 der Bleistift, pencil  
 die Schiefertafel, slate  
 das Siegel, seal  
 das Buch, book  
 das Papier, paper  
 die Dinte, ink  
 die Feder, pen  
 das Federmesser, penknife  
 das Dintenfaß, inkstand

---

die Stadt, the town  
 das Dorf, the village  
 die Straße, street  
 die Kirche, church  
 die Schule, school  
 die Börse, Exchange, purse  
 das Schloss, palace, lock  
 das Haus, house  
 der Markt, market  
 die Brücke, bridge  
 das Gebäude, building  
 die Wiese, meadow  
 der Baum, tree  
 die Blume, flower  
 das Korn, corn  
 die Mast, mast, fattening  
 der Mast, mast (shipping)

---

der König, the king  
 der Kaiser, emperor  
 der Edelmann, nobleman  
 der Bauer, peasant  
 der Kaufmann, merchant  
 der Bäcker, baker  
 der Fleischer, butcher  
 der Schuhmacher, boot or  
 shoemaker  
 der Schneider, tailor

---

die Welt, the earth  
 die Sonne, *f.*, sun, *m.*  
 der Mond, *m.*, moon, *f.*  
 die Sterne, *m.*, stars  
 die Elemente, *n.*, elements  
 die Zeit, *f.*, time, *m.*

die Luft, air  
 der Wind, wind  
 der Regen, rain  
 der Schnee, snow  
 das Feuer, fire  
 das Wetter, weather  
 der Sturm, storm  
 der Donner, thunder  
 der Blitz, lightning  
 der Fluß, river  
 das Schiff, ship  
 der Staub, dust  
 der Stein, stone

—  
 die Wahrheit, the truth  
 die Lüge, lie  
 die Hoffnung, hope  
 die Liebe, love  
 der Glaube, belief  
 der Muth, courage  
 die Ehre, honor  
 die Thräne, tear  
 das Glück, *n.*, fortune, *f.*  
 das Vermögen, *n.*, fortune, *f.*  
 die Gift (Gabe), gift, donation  
 das Gift, poison  
 der Kunde, customer  
 die Kunde, news, knowledge  
 der See, lake  
 die See, sea  
 der Thor, fool  
 das Thor, gate  
 der Verdienst, profit, reward  
 das Verdienst, merit  
 die Steuer, tax, contribution

das Steuer, rudder, steerage

ADJECTIVES.

gut, good  
 schlecht, bad  
 böse, wicked  
 weise, wise  
 fleißig, diligent  
 geschickt, skilful  
 dumm, stupid  
 faul, lazy  
 glücklich, happy  
 unglücklich, unhappy  
 zufrieden, contented  
 unzufrieden, discontented  
 gütig, kind  
 rein, clean  
 schmutzig, dirty  
 angenehm, agreeable  
 unangenehm, disagreeable  
 gesund, healthy  
 ungesund, unhealthy  
 kalt, cold  
 warm, warm  
 heiß, hot  
 hell, light  
 dunkel, dark  
 frisch, fresh  
 alt, old  
 jung, young  
 neu, new  
 zahm, tame  
 wild, wild  
 fremd, strange  
 wahr, true

lustig, merry  
 • traurig, sad  
 dankbar, grateful  
 undankbar, ungrateful  
 nützlich, useful  
 unnütz, useless  
 schwer, difficult  
 leicht, light, easy  
 reich, rich  
 arm, poor  
 müde, tired  
 süß, sweet  
 bitter, bitter  
 sauer, sour  
 hart, hard  
 weich, soft  
 leer, empty  
 voll, full  
 schön, beautiful  
 hübsch, pretty, handsome  
 hässlich, ugly  
 stark, strong  
 schwach, weak  
 ruhig, quiet  
 unruhig, uneasy  
 groß, great, large  
 klein, small, little  
 dick, thick, stout  
 dünn, small, thin  
 kurz, short  
 lang, long  
 taub, deaf  
 stumm, dumb  
 nöthig, necessary  
 unnöthig, unnecessary

durstig, thirsty  
 hungrig, hungry  
 schnell, quick  
 langsam, slow  
 aufmerksam, attentive  
 unaufmerksam, inattentive  
 klug, prudent  
 aufrichtig, sincere  
 schwarz, black  
 weiß, white  
 roth, red  
 blau, blue  
 gelb, yellow  
 grün, green  
 braun, brown  
 grau, grey

#### ADVERBS.

heute, to-day  
 morgen, to-morrow  
 übermorgen, the day after to-  
 morrow  
 gestern, yesterday  
 vorgestern, the day before  
 yesterday  
 des Morgens, in the morning  
 des Abends, in the evening  
 täglich, daily  
 jährlich, yearly  
 wöchentlich, weekly  
 neulich, the other day  
 sonst, formerly, otherwise  
 endlich, at last  
 geschwind, quickly  
 dann und wann, now and then

schon, already  
 damals, then  
 ewig, eternally  
 nächstens, shortly  
 immer, always  
 wo? where?  
 wohin? whither? where?  
 woher? from whence?  
 hier, here  
 da, there  
 dahin, there, thither  
 daher, from thence  
 dorthin, thither  
 dorthier, from yonder  
 dort, there  
 rechts, on the right  
 links, on the left  
 nahe, near  
 weit, far  
 überall, everywhere  
 oben, above, upstairs  
 unten, below, downstairs  
 zu Hause, at home  
 hier und da, here and there  
 hin und her, to and fro  
 hinten, behind  
 vorn, in front  
 erstens, in the first place  
 zweitens, secondly  
 wieder, again  
 wie oft? how often?  
 mehrmals, several times  
 allein, alone  
 wie viel? how much?  
 mehr, more

wenig, little  
 nichts, nothing  
 etwas, something  
 viel, much  
 genug, enough  
 recht, right  
 alles, all, everything  
 gut, good  
 wohl, well  
 schlecht, bad  
 auch, also  
 nur, only  
 kaum, scarcely  
 ja, yes  
 nein, no  
 gewiss, certainly  
 in der That, indeed  
 wahrlich, truly  
 nicht, not  
 ja nicht, to be sure not, by  
     no means  
 noch nicht, not yet  
 nicht mehr, no more  
 wie? how?  
 wie lange? how long?  
 wann? when?

#### SENTENCES.

Guten Morgen, good morning  
 Guten Abend, good evening  
 Gute Nacht, good night  
 Wie geht's? how do you do?  
 Sehr wohl, very well  
 Bismlich wohl, tolerably well,  
     pretty well



Nicht sehr wohl, not very well  
Wie befinden Sie sich? how  
do you do?

Ganz wohl, ich danke Ihnen,  
quite well, I thank you  
Das freut mich, I am glad of  
it

Wo sind Sie gewesen? where  
have you been?

Ich bin auf dem Lande gewesen,  
I have been in the country

Wo kommen Sie her? where  
do you come from?

Ich komme aus der Kirche, I  
come from church

Es ist unmöglich, it is impos-  
sible

Auf Ehre, or auf meine Ehre,  
upon my honour

Ich bitte um Verzeihung, I  
beg your pardon

Was wollen Sie? what do  
you want?

Geben Sie mir ein Glas Wasser,  
give me a glass of water

Mit Vergnügen, with pleasure

Ich danke Ihnen, I thank you

Wie viel? how much?

Sehr viel, very much

Wie oft? how often?

Je eher je lieber, the sooner  
the better

Das ist recht, that is right

Nehmen Sie sich in Acht, take  
care

Mit Ihrer Erlaubniß, with  
your permission

Wenn ich bitten darf, if you  
please

Wenn Sie die Güte haben wol-  
len, if you will have the  
kindness

Darf ich Sie bitten? may I  
request you?

Wo wohnen Sie? where do  
you live?

Sprechen Sie deutsch? do you  
speak German?

Ein wenig, a little

Verstehen Sie mich? do you  
understand me?

Sie sprechen ein wenig zu  
schnell, you speak a little  
too fast

Wie alt sind Sie? how old  
are you?

Ich bin funfzehn Jahr alt, I  
am fifteen

Wo ist Ihr Freund? where is  
your friend?

Er ist in Paris, he is in Paris

Sind Sie nicht ein Ameri-  
kaner? are you not an  
American?

Nein, ich bin ein Europäer,  
no, I am a European

Ist Ihre Gemahlin eine  
Deutsche? is your lady a  
German?

Nein, sie ist eine Engländerin,  
no, she is an English lady  
Der Koch ist ein Schweizer,  
the cook is a Swiss

Die Köchin ist eine Schweizerin,  
the cook is a Swiss woman

Die Sonne scheint, the sun is  
shining

Heute ist es sehr kalt, to day  
it is very cold

Es ist schönes Wetter, it is  
fine weather

Es ist kalt, it is cold

Es friert, it freezes

Es schneit, it snows

Es thaut, it thaws

Es regnet, it rains

Es blitzt, it lightens

Es donnert, it thunders

Es hagelt, it hails

Es ist heiß, it is hot

Es giebt, there is

Es gab, there was

Es hat gegeben, there has  
been

Wer gab Ihnen das Papier?  
Wollen Sie den Brief annehmen?

Der Mensch ist sterblich,

Kennen Sie den Mann?

Der Tod ist nicht das Ende  
des Lebens,

Ich wünsche ein Pferd zu kaufen,

Es beliebt mir, it pleases me

Es gefällt mir, I am pleased

Es fragt sich, the question is

Es kommt darauf an, it depends on

Man denkt } they say, or

Man behauptet } it is said,

Man sagt } people say

Heute ist Sonntag, to day is  
Sunday

War nicht gestern Sonnabend?  
was not yesterday Saturday?

Wo speisen Sie heute, where  
dine you to day?

Ich war vor zwei Jahren in  
Berlin, I was three years  
ago in Berlin

Ihr Herr Vater war vor einer  
Stunde hier, your father  
was here an hour ago

Wo haben Sie den Winter zugebracht?  
where have you spent the winter?

Ich war auf meinem Gute, I  
was on my estate.

Who gave you the paper?

Will you accept the letter?

Man is mortal.

Do you know the man?

Death is not the end of life.

I wish to buy a horse.

Er ist ein zu guter Vater,  
 Geben Sie mir ein Ei,  
 Lerne alle Tage etwas,  
 Ich muß einen Brief schreiben,  
 Das Wetter ist schlecht,  
 Bringe das Messer und die  
 Gabel her,

Ziehen Sie den Hut ab,  
 Es fehlt sehr an Regen,  
 Die Sonne geht im Osten auf,  
 Ich habedieseNachricht von ihm,  
 Das Wetter ist kalt,  
 Ich habe keine Zeit,  
 Die Ehre Gottes,  
 Der Herr des Hauses,  
 Es gehört mir,  
 Wo ist der Schlüssel zu dieser  
 Thür?

Wir wollen in den Park gehen,  
 Goethe und Schiller waren  
 große Dichter,

Erzählen Sie mir eine Ge-  
 schichte,

Ich habe Zahnschmerzen,  
 Er trägt eine Brille,  
 Meine Schuhe sind rein,  
 Dieses Haus ist sehr schön,  
 Er hat sehr viel Geld ver-  
 schwendet,

Sie arbeiten zu wenig,  
 Es ist noch zu früh,  
 Ich bin Ihr (dein) Freund,  
 Du bist ein guter Schüler,  
 Er ist nicht recht wohl,  
 Wir gingen in's Schauspiel,

He is too good a father.  
 Give me an egg.  
 Learn a little every day.  
 I must write a letter.  
 The weather is bad.  
 Bring the knife and the  
 fork.

Take off your hat.  
 There is a great want of rain.  
 The sun rises in the east.  
 I have the news from him.  
 The weather is cold.  
 I have no time.  
 The glory of God.  
 The master of the house.  
 It belongs to me.  
 Where is the key to this  
 door?

Let us go into the park.  
 Goethe and Schiller were  
 great poets.  
 Tell me a story

My tooth aches.  
 He wears spectacles  
 My shoes are clean  
 This house is very fine  
 He has squandered a great  
 deal of money  
 You work too little  
 It is yet too soon  
 I am your friend  
 Thou art a good scholar  
 He is not quite well  
 We went to the play

Sie haben Zeit verloren,  
Sie machen vielen Lärm,

Wo gehen Sie jetzt hin?  
Kommen Sie mit dem Dampf-  
boot?

Nein, es war schon abgegangen,  
Ich bin nie mit mir selbst zu-  
frieden,

Er ist die Güte selbst,  
Essen Sie das selbst,  
Meine Uhr und die Ihrige,  
Mein Rock ist nicht wie der  
Ihrige,

Vernachlässige nicht deine  
Pflicht,

Ich kenne diesen Herrn,  
Es ist derselbe Mann,  
Solche Dinge sind nicht zu  
haben,

Diese Zeiten sind vorüber,  
Zu wem sprechen Sie?  
Was sagen Sie zu mir?  
Was geht das Euch an?  
Wer klopfte an die Thür?  
Was, sind Sie stumm?  
Von wem haben Sie es gehört?  
Für wen halten Sie mich?  
Welch ein Anblick!

Einer von Euch hat es gesagt,  
Keine Regel ohne Ausnahme,  
Ich habe kein Geld,  
Jeder kann das begreifen,  
Jedermann hat seine Fehler,  
Brauchen Sie viel Zeit dazu?

You have lost your time  
You make (or they make) a  
great noise

Where are you going now?  
Do you come by the steam-  
boat?

No, she had already set off  
I am never satisfied with  
myself

He is kindness itself  
Eat that yourself  
My watch and yours  
My coat is not like yours

Do not neglect your duty

I know this gentleman  
It is the very same man  
Such things are not to be had

These times have passed  
Whom do you speak to?  
What do you say to me?  
What is that to you?  
Who knocked at the door?  
What, are you dumb?  
From whom did you hear it?  
Whom do you take me for?  
What a sight!

Either of you has said it  
No rule without exception  
I have no money  
Any one may conceive it  
Every one has his faults  
Do you need much time for it?

Keiner von Euch soll ausgehen  
 Hat er Ihnen etwas gegeben?  
 Er weiß etwas davon,  
 Nehmen Sie was Sie wünschen,  
 Ich will es nicht haben,  
 Er soll es wissen,  
 Es soll so sein,  
 Haben Sie (hast du) keine Ge-  
 duld?

Ich habe nicht geantwortet,  
 Ich habe keinen Begriff davon,  
 Ich war sehr erfreut darüber,  
 Er (sie) war aufrichtig,  
 Sie können es glauben,  
 Es würde mir sehr leid thun,  
 Er wird mir willkommen sein,  
 Soll ich es Sie lehren?  
 Wollen Sie zu ihm gehen?  
 Sie hätten es thun sollen,  
 Er weiß es so gut wie ich,  
 Ich weiß nicht was ich thun soll,  
 Ich habe heute keine Zeit,  
 Gestern sagten Sie dasselbe,  
 Wie wird es morgen sehn?  
 Sie gehen selten aus,  
 Wir essen fast immer um Ein  
 Uhr,  
 Heute über vierzehn Tage,  
 Sei (or sein Sie) künftig vor-  
 sichtiger,  
 Thue alles bei Zeiten,  
 Er starb plötzlich,  
 Sie sollen es bald hören,  
 Wo sind Sie die ganze Zeit  
 gewesen?

No one of you shall go out  
 Has he given you something?  
 He knows something of it  
 Take whatever you desire  
 I will not do it  
 He shall know it  
 It shall be so  
 Have you no patience?

I have not answered  
 I have not an idea of it  
 I was very glad of it  
 He (she) was sincere  
 You may believe it  
 I should be very sorry  
 He shall be welcome to me  
 Shall I teach it you?  
 Will you go to him?  
 You ought to have done it  
 He knows it as well as I do  
 I know not what to do  
 I have no time to day  
 Yesterday you said the same  
 How will it be to morrow  
 You rarely go out  
 We almost always dine at  
 one o'clock  
 This day fortnight  
 Be more cautious for the  
 future  
 Do all things betimes  
 He died suddenly  
 You shall hear it by and by  
 Where have you been the  
 whole time?

Er ist von hier weggegangen,  
Es ist nicht weit entfernt,  
Er gerieth in Zorn,  
Das ganze Jahr hindurch,  
Ich bin fertig,

He is gone hence  
The distance is not far  
He got into a passion  
All the year round  
I have done.

*Das Vater Unser.*

Vater unser (or Unser Vater), der du bist im Himmel. Geheiligt werde dein Name. Dein Reich komme. Dein Wille geschehe wie im Himmel also auch auf Erden. Unser täglich Brod gib uns heute. Und vergieb uns unsere Schuld, wie wir vergeben unsern Schuldigern. Und führe uns nicht in Versuchung; sondern erlöse uns von dem Uebel; denn dein ist das Reich, und die Kraft, und die Herrlichkeit, in Ewigkeit, Amen!

*The Lord's Prayer.*

Our father, which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread: And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen!

*The Interpunction.*

(S c h r i f t z e i c h e n.)

Das Komma (,) comma

Das Kolon (:) colon

Das Fragezeichen (?) sign of interrogation

Das Semikolon (;) semi-colon

Der Punkt or das Punctum (.) full stop.

Das Ausrufungszeichen (!)  
sign of exclamation

Die Parenthese ( ) parenthesis

Der Apostroph (') apostrophe

Der Gedankenstrich (—) dash

Das Anführungszeichen („—“)  
sign of quotation.

*EXERCISE (Uebung).*

Es schrieb ein Mann an eine Wand

Zehn Finger hab' ich an jeder Hand

Fünf und zwanzig an Händen und Füßen

Wer's richtig lesen will wird Zeichen setzen müssen.

## READING LESSONS.

1.

Guter Rath.—Als Dr. Doddridge seine kleine Tochter, welche früh starb, fragte, wie es komme, daß Jeder sie zu lieben scheine, antwortete sie: „Ich weiß es nicht, wenn nicht daher, daß ich Jeden liebe.“ Dieß war nicht allein eine überraschende, sondern zugleich eine kluge Antwort. Der einzige Weg geliebt zu werden, ist liebenswürdig zu sein und zu scheinen: Güte, Wohlwollen, Zartgefühl zu besitzen und zu beweisen, frei zu sein von Selbstsucht, Theil zu nehmen an dem Wohlergehen Anderer.

2.

Mozart.—Von diesem ausgezeichneten deutschen Componisten will man behaupten, er sei das größte musikalische Genie gewesen, welches ein Land je hervorbrachte, und daß kein Musiker je so viel wie er in den verschiedenen Gebieten der Kunst leistete. Er zeichnete sich in jeder Gattung derselben aus, von Opern bis zur einfachsten Ballade. Dabei war er einer der vorzüglichsten

1.

Good advice.—When Dr. Doddridge asked his little daughter, who died early, why everybody seemed to love her, she answered: “I cannot tell, unless it be because I love everybody.” This was not only a striking but a judicious reply. The only way to be loved, is to be and appear lovely: to possess and to display kindness, benevolence, tenderness; to be free from selfishness, and to be alive to the welfare of others.

2.

Mozart.—Of this eminent German composer it is said that he was the greatest musical genius that any country ever produced, and that no musician ever embraced the art so extensively as he. He excelled in all styles, from Operas to the most simple ballads. He was also one of the finest pianists in Europe; he played with the most rapid execution

Pianospieler; er spielte mit der größten Fertigkeit und besonders war sein Spiel mit der linken Hand genau und trefflich. Er war zu Salzburg den 27 Januar 1756 geboren.

and his left hand was particularly correct and excellent. He was born January 27, 1756, at Salzburg.

## 3.

*Orangen.* — Von dieser schönen Frucht kommen diejenigen, welche am meisten in England verbraucht werden, aus Spanien, Portugal und Malta. Besonders werden jährlich von Sevilla mehrere Millionen Orangen ausgeführt. Der Londoner Kaufmann bezahlt dem in Sevilla 120 Realen für die Kiste von 800 Stück, welches  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  für das Duzend macht, oder  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Farthing für das Stück. Nimmt man hiezu die Fracht und andere Kosten, so kann man kaum eine gute Orange unter einem Penny erwarten.

## 3.

*Oranges.* — Of this fine fruit, those chiefly used in England are from Spain, Portugal and Malta. Chiefly from Seville are every year exported several millions of oranges. The London merchant pays to the Seville exporter 120 reals a chest of 800 pieces each, which is  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  per dozen, or a farthing and a half each. If the freight and other expences be added, one can scarcely expect a good orange under a penny.

## 4.

Menge des jährlich verbrauchten Caffee's. — Der berühmte deutsche Naturforscher Humboldt zu Berlin hat berechnet, daß die Menge des jährlich in Europa verbrauchten Caffee's 53 Millionen

## 4.

*Quantity of Coffee annually consumed.* — The celebrated German naturalist Humboldt, of Berlin, computed that the quantity of Coffee annually consumed in Europe is 53 millions of kilogrammes,



Kilogramme ausmacht, oder 116,971,000 Pfund, daß in Frankreich 230,000 Centner verbraucht werden, und in Mexico, welches etwa ein Fünftheil von der Bevölkerung Frankreichs hat, nur 400 oder 500 Centner.

or 116,971,000 lbs.; that the consumption of France is 230,000 quintals, and that the consumption of Mexico, where the population is one-fifth of that of France, is only 400 or 500 quintals.

## 5.

Braunschweiger Mumme. — Das treffliche Bier, welches Mumme heißt, erhielt seinen Namen von seinem Erfinder, Christian Mumme, in Braunschweig. Es wird nur zu Braunschweig gebrauet und nach verschiedenen Häfen von England verschifft, selbst nach Indien.

## 5.

*The Mum of Brunswick.* — The excellent beer called *Mum*, was so named after its inventor Christian Mumme, of Brunswick. It is brewed at Brunswick only, and exported to various ports of England, and even to India.

## 6.

Wichtige Erfindungen. — Der verstorbene Dichter Thomas Campbell handelt in einem seiner bewunderten Gedichte von Deutschland und bemerkt, daß die Welt diesem die drei wichtigsten Entdeckungen verdanke, nämlich die Erfindung des Pulvers, der Buchdruckerei, und der Uhrmacherei. Herr Friedrichs fügte die vierte hinzu, welche in Europa und Nordamerika, jetzt

## 6.

*Important inventions.* — The late poet Thomas Campbell, in speaking of Germany in one of his much admired poems, says the world was indebted to her for three most important inventions, viz.: those of powder, printing and clock-making. To them Mr. Friedrichs added the fourth, which is now very generally acted upon throughout Europe and

in allgemeinem Gebrauch ist, nämlich den Verkehr mittelst Eisenbahnen. Herr Friedrichs war der Sohn eines Bergmannes in dem Distrikt des Harzes, welcher Hannover gehört, und bekleidete das Amt eines Maschinen-Directors. Die nähern Umstände seiner Erfindung sind angeführt in dem Londoner „Journal für Civil-Ingenieurs und Baumeister.“ Juni 1845, S. 189.

North America, viz. communication by railroad. Mr. Friedrichs was the son of a miner in that part of the Hercynian district which belongs to Hanover, and filled the situation of principal engineer. The details of his invention are stated in the “Civil Engineer and Architect’s Journal,” June 1845, p. 189.

## 7.

Zeitungen. — Das erste Beispiel einer Englischen Zeitung ist ein Blatt, welches in einer schwierigen und gefahrvollen Zeit unter der Regierung der Königin Elisabeth erschien. Drei Nummern derselben finden sich im Britischen Museum aufbewahrt, von denen Nr. 50 Nachrichten enthält über die Spanische Flotte, welche 1588 England angreifen wollte, aber zurückgeschlagen wurde. Sie hieß „der Englische Merkur“ und erschien nicht periodisch und regelmäßig, sondern wie es gerade nöthig schien, oder wichtige Begebenheiten es erforderten.

## 7.

*Newspapers.* — The first example of an English newspaper is a publication brought out at a moment of great difficulty and danger in the reign of Queen Elisabeth. Three numbers of it are preserved in the British Museum, of which No. 50 contains an account of the Spanish fleet, which intended to attack England in 1588, but was defeated. This paper, called “The English Mercurie” was not published regularly at periodical intervals, but as occasion required, or events of importance occurred.

## THE DECLENSIONS.

According to some modern grammarians there are only two kinds of Declensions: viz. a strong (*starke*) and a weak (*schwache*).

## EXAMPLE.

## I. Strong, or Old Declension.

Singular.		
<i>Masc.</i>		<i>Neuter.</i>
N. der Tag	das Licht	Auge
G. des Tages	des Lichtes	Auges
D. dem Tage	dem Lichte	Auge
A. den Tag	das Licht	Auge
Plural.		
N. die Tage	die Lichter	Augen
G. der Tage	der Lichter	Augen
D. den Tagen	den Lichtern	Augen
A. die Tage	die Lichter	Augen

## II. Weak, or Modern Declension.

Singular.		Plural.	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
N. der Mensch	die Frau	N. die Menschen	die Frauen
G. des Menschen	der Frau	G. der Menschen	der Frauen
D. dem Menschen	der Frau	D. den Menschen	den Frauen
A. den Menschen	die Frau	A. die Menschen	die Frauen

Declinable are the article, substantive, adjective, pronoun and verb. The indeclinable parts of speech are the adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection.

## A. DECLENSION OF THE ARTICLES.

(*Artikel oder Geschlechtswort.*)

The definite article is thus declined:—

Singular.			Plural.
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>For all genders.</i>
N. der	die	das	die,—the
G. des	der	des	der,—of the
D. dem	der	dem	dem,—to the
A. den	die	das	die,—the

The indefinite article *Ein, a*, is thus declined:—

<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N. ein	eine	ein,—a
G. eines	einer	eines,—of a
D. einem	einer	einem,—to a
A. einen	eine	ein,—a

## B. DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES (*Hauptwörter*).

### 1st Declension.

Singular.	Plural.
N. der Engel the angel	N. die Engel the angel
G. des Engels of the angel	G. der Engel of the angels
D. dem Engel to the angel	D. den Engeln to the angels
A. den Engel the angel	A. die Engel the angels

*Examples.*—Der Adler the eagle, das Becken the basin, der Degen the sword, der Graben the ditch, das Siegel the seal, der Vogel the bird, der Mantel the cloak, der Nagel the nail, der Vater the father, der Apfel the apple, der Bruder the brother, der Himmel the heaven, etc.\*

### 2nd Declension.

Singular.	Plural.
N. der Fisch the fish	N. die Fische the fishes
G. des Fisches of the fish	G. der Fische of the fishes
D. dem Fische to the fish	D. den Fischen to the fishes
A. den Fisch the fish	A. die Fische the fishes

*Examples.*—Die Hand the hand, der Arm the arm, der Brief the letter, der Berg the mountain, der Mond the moon, der Sohn the son, der Huf the hoof, das Netz the net, das

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\* All diminutives are of the first declension. These nouns have either the termination *lein* or *chen*, and, if the vowel of the root of the word admits of it, have a modified vowel: *Englein* or *Engelchen* from *Engel* angel, *Vöglein* or *Vögelchen* from *Vogel* bird, *Häuslein* or *Häuschen* from *Haus* house.

Maß the measure, der Freund the friend, die Frucht the fruit, die Kraft the power, der Keim the germ, der Kreis the circle, etc.

### 3rd Declension.

#### Singular.

N. der Fürst the prince  
G. des Fürsten of the prince  
D. dem Fürsten to the prince  
A. den Fürsten the prince

#### Plural.

N. die Fürsten the princes  
G. der Fürsten of the princes  
D. den Fürsten to the princes  
A. die Fürsten the princes

*Examples.*—Der Soldat the soldier, der Neffe the nephew, der Tyrann the tyrant, der Knabe the boy, der Hase the hare, der Held the hero, der Mensch the man, die Kirche the church, der Funke the spark, der Erbe the heir, der Graf the Count, die Kugel the ball, die Welt the world, der Thor the fool, der Ochse the ox, etc.

### 4th Declension.

#### Singular.

N. der Geist the spirit  
G. des Geistes of the spirit  
D. dem Geiste to the spirit  
A. den Geist the spirit

#### Plural.

N. die Geister the spirits  
G. der Geister of the spirits  
D. den Geistern to the spirits  
A. die Geister the spirits

*Examples.*—Der Leib the body, das Licht the light, das Bild the image, das Feld the field, das Glied the limb, das Lied the song, das Kind the child, das Kleid the dress, das Band the ribbon, das Bad the bath, das Amt the office, das Volk the people, das Weib the woman, das Thal the valley, das Schwert the sword, das Haus the house, etc.

### Of the Masculine Gender are:—

1. Proper names of men.
2. Names of winds, seasons, months, and days of the week.
3. Nouns ending in ant, ling.

*Of the Feminine Gender are:—*

1. Proper names of women.
2. Appellative nouns relating to women, except das Weib, das Frauenzimmer, das Fräulein, das Mädchen (comp. 1st Declension).
3. Many names of rivers: die Donau, die Elbe, die Weser, etc.
4. Nouns ending in ei, ey, heit, in, keit, schaft, ung, ur.

*Of the Neuter Gender are:—*

1. The letters of the alphabet.
2. All diminutives ending in chen, lein, as Bäumchen, Kindlein.
3. All adjectives and infinitives employed as substantives: das Gute, das Schöne, das Lernen.
4. Names of metals: except der Stahl, der Zink, der Lombard.
5. Names of countries, towns, villages: except die Schweiz, die Türkei, die Wallachei.
6. Most substantives beginning with Ge, and ending in thum.

REMARK.

It is impossible to give strict rules for the gender of all German nouns: if not comprehensive enough, the Master and the practice may do the rest.

C. DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

*First Form,*

when no article precedes the adjective.

The rules of declining adjectives with substantives

without an article may be learned from the following examples:—

*Masculine.*

Singular.	Plural.
N. guter Wein good wine.	N. gute Weine good wines.
G. guten* Weines of good wine.	G. guter Weine of good wines.
D. gutem Weine to good wine.	D. guten Weinen to good wines.
A. guten Wein good wine.	A. gute Weine good wines.

*Feminine.*

Singular.	Plural.
N. gute Speise good food.	N. gute Speisen good dishes.
G. guter Speise of good food.	G. guter Speisen of good dishes.
D. guter Speise to good food.	D. guten Speisen to good dishes.
A. gute Speise good food.	A. gute Speisen good dishes.

*Neuter.*

Singular.	Plural.
N. gutes Geld good money.	N. gute Gelder good coins.
G. guten* Geldes of good money.	G. guter Gelder of good coins.
D. gutem Gelde to good money.	D. guten Geldern to good coins.
A. gutes Geld good money.	A. gute Gelder good coins.

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\* The genitive singular of the masculine and neuter gender formerly terminated in *es* (gutes Weines, instead of guten Weines); but this form is now obsolete, and only occurs in certain phrases, such as, gerades Weges straightways, gutes Muthes cheerfully, etc. However, it is not correct to say eine Flasche altes Weines, or ein Stück frisches Brodes, it must be, eine Flasche alten Weines a bottle of old wine, ein Stück frischen Brodes a piece of new bread.

So, for exercise, decline *rother Wein* red wine, *dünnes Bier* small beer, *reife, süße Frucht* (pl. *Früchte*) ripe, sweet fruit, *schöne Wolle* fine wool, *weißer Hafer* white oats, *schönes grünes Glas* fine green glass, etc. The declension of the adjective in the plural number, as may be observed in the above examples, is the same for all genders.

### *Second Form.*

when an adjective is preceded by the infinitive article, *ein, eine, ein*, or a possessive pronoun, or such pronouns and numerals as have not the characteristic letters for indicating the gender.

#### EXAMPLES.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
N. ein schöner Baum a fine tree.	N. eine schöne Blume a fine flower.
G. eines schönen Baumes.	G. einer schönen Blume.
D. einem schönen Baume.	D. einer schönen Blume.
A. einen schönen Baum.	A. eine schöne Blume.

#### *Neuter.*

N. ein schönes Feld a fine field.
G. eines schönen Feldes.
D. einem schönen Felde.
A. ein schön's Feld.

In the same manner the adjective is also declined when an indeclinable word precedes; for instance, *etwas guter Wein* some good wine, *etwas süße Milch* some sweet milk, *etwas altes Brod* some stale bread. The plural of this form takes no article for the three genders, and is not different from that of the first form, as, *schöne Bäume*, *schöne Blumen*, *schöne Felder*.

So, for exercise, decline *ein guter Vater* a good father, pl. *gute Väter*; *eine gute Mutter* a good mother, pl. *gute*



Mütter ; ein gutes Weib a good woman, *pl.* gute Weiber ;  
 ein weiser Mann a wise man, *pl.* weise Männer ; eine kluge  
 Frau a prudent woman, *pl.* kluge Frauen ; ein kleines Haus  
 a small house, *pl.* kleine Häuser small houses.

*Third Form,*

when an adjective is preceded by the definite article *der*,  
*die*, *das*, or by a demonstrative, relative or interrogative  
 pronoun.

EXAMPLES.

*Singular.*

Masc.	Fem.
N. der schöne Baum.	N. die schöne Blume.
G. des schönen Baumes.	G. der schönen Blume.
D. dem schönen Baume.	D. der schönen Blume.
A. den schönen Baum.	A. die schöne Blume.

Neuter.

N. das schöne Feld.
G. des schönen Feldes.
D. dem schönen Felde.
A. das schöne Feld.

*Plural.*

Masc.	Fem.
N. die schönen Bäume.	N. die schönen Blumen.
G. der schönen Bäume.	G. der schönen Blumen.
D. den schönen Bäumen.	D. den schönen Blumen.
A. die schönen Bäume.	A. die schönen Blumen.

Neuter.

N. die schönen Felder.
G. der schönen Felder.
D. den schönen Feldern.
A. die schönen Felder.

The declension of the adjective is the same in *dieser* *gute*

Water this good father, and similar combinations of a pronoun with a noun substantive preceded by an adjective.

So, for exercise, decline *der gute Mann* the good man, *die gute Frau* the good woman, *das gute Kind* the good child, *der kleine Knabe* the little boy, *die kluge Frau* the prudent woman, *das kleine Mädchen* the little girl.

### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The *comparative* of adjectives is formed from the positive by adding *er*, or when the word terminates in *e*, merely *r* to the end of it. To form the *superlative*, *este* or *ste* is added to the positive.

#### Examples.

<i>weise</i> wise	<i>weiser</i> wiser	<i>der, die, das</i> <i>weiseste</i> the wisest.
<i>heiß</i> hot	<i>heißer</i> hotter	<i>der, die, das</i> <i>heißeste</i> the hottest.
<i>klein</i> small	<i>kleiner</i> smaller	<i>der, die, das</i> <i>kleinste</i> the smallest.

The vowels *a*, *o*, *u* are generally modified in forming the degrees of comparison. For instance, *stark* strong, *stärker* stronger, *der, die, das* *stärkste* the strongest; *klug* prudent, *klüger* more prudent, *der, die, das* *klügste* the most prudent.

In forming the comparative of adjectives ending in *el*, *er*, *en*, the vowel *e* is generally omitted; as, *eitler* vainer, from *eitel* vain; *bitterer* more bitter, from *bitter* bitter; *ebner* plainer, from *eben* plain.

The declension of adjectives in the comparative and superlative degrees, preceding substantives, follows the same rules as the declension of the positive; for instance, *reiferer* riper oats, *schönere* Wollé finer wool, *weißeres* Glas whiter glass, *ein weiserer* Mann a wiser man, *eine klügere* Frau a more prudent woman, *ein kleineres* Haus a smaller house, *der eitlere* Mann the vainer man, *die stolzere* Frau the prouder woman, *das schönere* Kind the finer child, *der weiseste* Vater the wisest father, *die schönste* Blume the finest flower, *das ebenste* Feld the plainest field.

The adverb of the superlative is formed with *am* (contracted for *an dem*), *am schönsten* finest (in the finest manner), *am kleinsten* least.

Some comparatives and superlatives are irregularly formed, as—

gut good, well	besser better	der beste the best.
hoch high	höher higher	der höchste the highest.
nahe near	näher nearer	der nächste the nearest.
viel much	mehr more	der meiste the most.

Irregularly formed are also the following adverbs:—  
*balb* soon. *eher* sooner *am ehesten* the soonest.  
*gern\** willingly *lieber* more willingly *am liebsten* the most willingly.

There is no positive belonging to *der letzte* the latter, and *der letzte* the last.

#### D. THE NUMBERS (*Zahlen*).

Of the various kinds of numerals, their division and declension, *vide* the Catechism, p.

0 Null nought, nothing,	10 zehn ten
cipher	11 elf or eilf eleven
1 ein, eine, ein, or einer, eine,	12 zwölf twelve
eines one	13 dreizehn thirteen
2 zwei or zwey two	14 vierzehn fourteen
3 drei or drey three	15 fünfzehn or funfzehn fifteen
4 vier four	teen
5 fünf five	16 sechzehn sixteen
6 sechs six	17 siebenzehn or siebzehn seventeen
7 sieben seven	seventeen
8 acht eight	18 achtzehn eighteen
9 neun nine	19 neunzehn nineteen

---

\* I like to drink milk *ich trinke gern Milch*, I like wine more than water *ich trinke lieber Wein als Wasser*, I like best to drink ale *ich trinke am liebsten Bier*.

20	zwanzig	twenty	32	zwei und dreißig	thirty-
21	einundzwanzig	twenty-one		two, etc.	
22	zwei und zwanzig	twenty-	40	vierzig	forty, etc.
	two		50	fünzig or funfzig	fifty,
23	drei und zwanzig	twenty-		etc.	
	three		60	sechzig	sixty, etc.
24	vier und zwanzig	twenty-	70	siebenzig or siebzig	seventy,
	four, etc. etc.			etc.	
30	dreißig	thirty	80	achtzig	eighty, etc.
31	ein und dreißig	thirty-one	90	neunzig	ninety, etc.
	100	hundert	a	hundred	
	101	hundert und ein	a	hundred and one	
	102	hundert und zwei	a	hundred and two, etc.	
	200	zwei hundert	two	hundred, etc.	
	1000	tausend	a	thousand	
1851	ein tausend acht hundert ein und fünfzig, or achtzehn				
	hundert ein und fünfzig	one thousand eight hun-			
		dred and fifty-one, or eighteen hundred and			
		fifty-one. The word und (and) is not like			
		the English placed before the tens, but com-			
		bines the tens with the units.			
10,000	zehn tausend	a	thousand		
100,000	hundert tausend	a	hundred thousand.		
Eine Million	a	million. Zwei Millionen	two	millions.	

*The Ordinal Numbers are as follows:—*

1st	der, die, or daß	erste	the first
2nd	„ „ „	zweite	the second
3rd	„ „ „	britte	the third
4th	„ „ „	vierte	the fourth
5th	„ „ „	fünfte	the fifth
6th	„ „ „	sechste	the sixth.
7th	„ „ „	siebente or siebte	the seventh
8th	„ „ „	achte	the eighth
9th	„ „ „	neunte	the ninth
10th	„ „ „	zehnte	the tenth

11th	der, die, or das	elfte	the eleventh
12th	„ „ „	zwölfte	the twelfth
13th	„ „ „	dreizehnte	the thirteenth
14th	„ „ „	vierzehnte	the fourteenth
15th	„ „ „	fünfzehnte	the fifteenth
16th	„ „ „	sechzehnte	the sixteenth
17th	„ „ „	siebzehnte	the seventeenth
18th	„ „ „	achtzehnte	the eighteenth
19th	„ „ „	neunzehnte	the nineteenth
20th	„ „ „	zwanzigste	the twentieth
21st	„ „ „	ein und zwanzigste	the twenty-first
22nd	„ „ „	zwei und zwanzigste	the twenty-second
30th	„ „ „	dreißigste	the thirtieth
40th	„ „ „	vierzigste	the fortieth
50th	„ „ „	fünfzigste	the fiftieth
60th	„ „ „	sechzigste	the sixtieth
70th	„ „ „	siebzigste or siebenzigste	seventieth
80th	„ „ „	achtzigste	the eightieth
90th	„ „ „	neunzigste	the ninetieth
100th	„ „ „	hundertste	the hundredth
101st	„ „ „	hundert und erste	the hundred and first
102nd	„ „ „	hundert und zweite	hundred & second
200th	„ „ „	zwei hundertste	the two-hundredth
300th	„ „ „	drei hundertste	the three-hundredth, etc.
1000th	„ „ „	tausendste	the thousandth
2000th	„ „ „	zwei tausendste	the two thousandth, etc.

You say in German :—

ein drittel	a third	ein Duzend	a dozen
ein viertel	a quarter	eine Mandel	a fifteen
anderthalb	one and a half	ein Schoß	a three score.
bruttehalb	two and a half	das Viertel	the quarter, or a fourth part.
vierttehalb	three and a half	ein Viertel Hundert	a quarter of a hundred
fünftehalb	four and a half		
sechstehalb	five and a half		

beide both, if there are not more; zwei if there are more;  
as, meine beiden Freunde both my friends.

der erste the first, the second der zweite, etc.: der dritte März  
the third of March

der andere if there are not more than two

erstens firstly, zweitens secondly, drittens thirdly, viertens  
fourthly, etc.

The fraction of an hour is always joined to the hour that  
follows. *Examples:—*

Es ist ein Viertel auf zwei it wants a quarter to two.

Es ist halb eins it is half past twelve.

Es ist drei Viertel auf eins it wants a quarter to one.

Es ist zehn Minuten auf zwei it is ten minutes to two.

We say also:—

Es schlägt zwölf there is twelve o'clock striking.

Es waren unser vier not vier unser.

Zwei Buch—not Bücher—Papier two quires of paper.

Vier Bogen Papier four sheets of paper.

## E. THE PRONOUNS. (Fürwörter.)

### REMARKS.

1. Persons are generally addressed in German in the third person of the plural number Sie you (French *vous*). Parents, near relations and intimate friends use the second person of the singular number du thou (French *tu, toi*).

2. Mr. Herr, Messrs. Herren, Mrs. or Madam Frau, Young lady or Miss Fräulein. Gentleman must be translated Herr, Gen. Dat. and Accus. Sing. Herrn without *e*, in the plural Herr *e* n with an *e*.

### THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS DECLINE:—

#### First Person.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ich I	N. wir we
G. meiner of me	G. unser of us
D. mir to me	D. uns to us
A. mich me	A. uns us

*Second Person.*

Singular.	Plural.
N. du thou	N. ihr you
G. deiner of thee	G. euer of you
D. dir to thee	D. euch to you
A. dich thee	A. euch you

*Third Person.*

Singular.	Plural for the three genders.
N. er he      sie she      es it	N. sie they
G. seiner of him    ihrer of her    seiner of it	G. ihrer of them
D. ihm to him    ihr to her    ihm to it	D. ihnen to them
A. ihn him      sie her      es it	A. sie them

The *possessive* pronouns are declined like the article *ein* a in the singular, and like the adjective *gute* good, in the plural.

Singular.			Plural.
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	For the three genders.
N. mein	meine	mein	meine my
G. meines	meiner	meines	meiner of my
D. meinem	meiner	meinem	meinen to my
A. meinen	meine	mein	meine my

So, for exercise, may be declined *mein* Vater my father, *meine* Mutter my mother, *mein* Buch my book; *sein* Vaterland his fatherland, *unser* Vaterland our country, *dein* Nachbar thy neighbour, *unsere* Schwester our sister.

The *demonstrative* pronouns are declined like *guter* good, or the article *der*.

Singular.			Plural.
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	For the three genders.
N. dieser	diese	dieses (dieß) this	diese these
G. dieses	dieser	dieses of this	dieser of these
D. diesem	dieser	diesem to this	diesen to these
A. diesen	diese	dieses this	diese these

So, for exercise, decline *dieser* Knabe this boy, *diese* Frau

this woman, dieses Haus this house, jener Herr that gentleman, jenes Schiff that ship.

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS ARE:—

1. Wer? was? used as substantives. For instance wer hat ihn gesehen who has seen him? was sucht ihr what are you looking for? These pronouns are declined in the following manner.

<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. wer who?	N. was what?
G. wessen whose?*	G. wessen of what?*
D. wem to whom	D. wanting
A. wen whom?	A. was what?

The pronoun was in connexion with a preposition is changed into wo or wer, viz. when the preposition begins with a vowel; for instance woran at what? worauf upon what? wobel by what? wovon of what? etc.

*Examples.*—Woran denkst du what are you thinking of? womit hat er das Holz zerschnitten wherewith (with what instrument) has he cut the wood? wovon habe ich eben gesprochen what have I just been speaking of? However the masculine and feminine do not admit of this change; mit wem spracht ihr to whom were you speaking?

2. Welcher? welche? welches? used as adjectives, which are declined as follows:—

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Singular.</i> <i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. welcher Knabe? (which boy?)	N. welche Frau? (which woman?)	N. welches Kind? (which child?)
G. welches Knaben?	G. welcher Frau?	G. welches Kindes?
D. welchem Knaben?	D. welcher Frau?	D. welchem Kinde?
A. welchen Knaben?	A. welche Frau?	A. welches Kind?

---

\* The genitive of these pronouns was formerly Wess. From this form, which has become obsolete, is derived weshalb? or weshalb? and wesswegen? or wesswegen? (what for? on account of what?)



Plural.		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. welche Knaben?	N. welche Frauen?	N. welche Kinder?
G. welcher Knaben?	G. welcher Frauen?	G. welcher Kinder?
D. welchen Knaben?	D. welchen Frauen?	D. welchen Kindern?
A. welche Knaben?	A. welche Frauen?	A. welche Kinder?

*Examples.*—Welche Thiere haben rothes Blut? which animals have red blood? welche Blumen hast du in deinem Garten? which flowers have you got in your garden? welchem Knaben gehört das Buch? to which of the boys does the book belong? welcher von beiden which of the two?

3. M. was für ein? F. was für eine? N. was für ein? (what sort of? what?) used as adjectives. Only the last words of these pronouns *ein, eine, ein*, are declined. Their declension is like that of the indefinite article: for instance Dat. Sing. Masc. was für einem Manne? Plur. Fem. was für Frauen? In was für einem Hause wohnt ihr? in what sort of a house do you live? was für Bäume haben Sie gesehen? what sorts of trees have you seen?

Before noun substantives forming no plural the word *ein* is omitted: for instance was für Wein hat er in seinem Keller? what sort of wine has he in his cellar? was für Pferde gibt es in Deutschland? what sort of horses are there in Germany?

If these pronouns are without a noun substantive, they form the Nom. Sing. as follows, Mas. was für einer? Fem. was für eine? Neut. was für ein?

The interrogative pronouns last mentioned are also used in *exclamations*, such as was für ein Thier! what an animal! etc.

#### THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS ARE:—

1. Welcher, welche, welches (who, which), whose declension is the same as that of the interrogative pronoun.

2. *der, die, daß* (who, which), declined as follows:—

Singular.			Plural.
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>For all genders.</i>
N. <i>der</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>daß</i>	N. <i>die</i>
G. <i>dessen</i>	<i>deren</i>	<i>dessen</i>	G. <i>deren</i>
D. <i>dem</i>	<i>der</i>	<i>dem</i>	D. <i>denen</i>
A. <i>den</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>daß</i>	A. <i>die</i> .

REMARK. Generally the use of the relative pronouns *welcher, welche, welches* and *der, die, daß* is promiscuous. Instead of the Gen. Sing. *welches, welcher, welches*, the Gen. of the other pronouns *dessen, deren, dessen* is made use of. For instance: *Der Herr, dessen Freund ich kenne* the gentleman whose friend I know. *Die Frau, deren Bücher ich gesehen habe* the lady whose books I have seen. *Blei, dessen Schwere beträchtlich ist* lead, the gravity of which is considerable.

#### THE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS ARE:—

*Jedermann* everybody, *Jemand* somebody, *Niemand* nobody, which form no plural.

*Etwas* something, *Nichts* nothing, which are undeclinable like the indefinite pronoun *man* (one, they), which is only used in the nominative, and is added to the verb in cases, when the subject of the sentence is left quite undetermined. For instance: *Man klopf* somebody is knocking; *man muß reinlich sein* one must be cleanly; *man sagt* it is said, etc.

*Einer, Eine, Eines* some one, *Keiner, Keine, Keines* no one, which are declined like the relative pronouns *welcher, welche, welches*. The declension of the last pronouns preceding nouns substantives, is in the singular number like that of the indefinite article, and in the plural follows the same rules as the demonstrative pronouns. Decline for exercise: *Kein Mensch* no man, plur. *keine Menschen*; *keine Rose* no rose, plur. *keine Rosen*; *kein Faß* no cask, plur. *keine Fässer*.

Jeder, Jede, Jedes every one, each; Mancher, Manche, Manches many a one (both declined like Keiner, Keine, Keines); Einige some; Alle all; Mehrere several. The three last are only used in the plural number.

### THE CONJUGATION OF VERBS. (Zeitwörter.)

The verbs *haben* to have, *sein* to be, and *werden* to become, are called auxiliary or helping verbs, because they help to conjugate other verbs in some of their tenses. They are irregular.

#### A. CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB *haben* TO HAVE.

##### *Present Tense. (Gegenwärtige Zeit.)*

INDICATIVE, gewisse Art.	SUBJUNCTIVE ungewisse Art.
Singular.	Singular.
ich habe I have	ich habe I may have
du hast thou hast	du habest thou mayst have
er, sie, es, man hat he, she, it, one has.	er ic. habe he may have
Plural.	Plural.
wir haben we have	wir haben we have
ihr habt, or Sie haben ye or you have	ihr habet ye or you have
sie haben they have	sie haben they have

##### *Imperfect Tense. (Raumvergangene Zeit.)*

Singular.	Singular.
ich hatte I had	ich hätte I might have
du hättest thou hadst	du hättest thou mightst have
er hätte he had	er hätte he might have

Plural.  
wir hätten we had  
ihr hättet you had  
sie hätten they had

Plural.  
wir hätten we might have  
ihr hättet you might have  
sie hätten they might have

*Perfect Tense. (Völlig vergangene Zeit.)*

Singular.  
ich habe gehabt I have had  
du hast gehabt thou hast had  
er hat gehabt he has had

Singular.  
ich habe gehabt I may have had  
du habest gehabt thou mayst  
er habe gehabt he may

Plural.  
wir haben gehabt we have had  
ihr habt gehabt you have had  
sie haben gehabt they have had

Plural.  
wir haben gehabt we may  
have had  
ihr habet gehabt you may  
sie haben gehabt they may

*Pluperfect. (Längst vergangene Zeit.)*

Singular.  
ich hatte gehabt I had had  
du hättest gehabt thou hast had  
er hatte gehabt he had had

Singular.  
ich hätte gehabt I might have  
had  
du hättest gehabt thou mightst  
er hätte gehabt he might

Plural.  
wir hatten gehabt we had had  
ihr hättet gehabt you had had  
sie hatten gehabt they had had

Plural.  
wir hätten gehabt we might  
have had  
ihr hättet gehabt you might  
sie hätten gehabt they might

*First Future Tense. (Zukünftige Zeit.)*

Singular.  
ich werde haben I shall have  
du wirst haben thou wilt have  
er wird haben he will have

Singular.  
ich werde haben I shall have  
du werdest haben thou wilt  
have  
er werde haben he will have

## Plural.

wir werden gehabt haben we shall have  
ihr werdet gehabt haben you will  
sie werden gehabt haben they will

## Plural.

wir werden gehabt haben we shall have  
ihr werdet gehabt haben you will  
sie werden gehabt haben they will

*Second Future Tense. (Zukünftig vergangene Zeit.)*

## Singular.

ich werde gehabt haben I shall  
have had  
du wirst gehabt haben thou  
wilt have had  
er wird gehabt haben he will  
have had

## Singular.

ich werde gehabt haben I shall  
have had  
du werdest gehabt haben thou  
wilt have had  
er werde gehabt haben he will  
have had

## Plural.

wir werden gehabt haben we  
shall have had  
ihr werdet gehabt haben you  
will have had  
sie werden gehabt haben they  
will have had

## Plural.

wir werden gehabt haben we  
shall have had  
ihr werdet gehabt haben you  
will have had  
sie werden gehabt haben they  
will have had

*First Conditional. (Bedingungsweise.)*

## Singular.

ich würde haben or ich hätte I should have  
du würdest haben or du hättest thou wouldst have  
er würde haben or er hätte he would have

## Plural.

wir würden haben or wir hätten we should have  
ihr würdet haben or ihr hättet you would have  
sie würden haben or sie hätten they would have

*Second Conditional.*

## Singular.

ich würde gehabt haben or ich hätte gehabt I should have had

du würdest gehabt haben or du hättest gehabt thou shouldst have had

er würde gehabt haben or er hätte gehabt he should have had

Plural.

wir würden gehabt haben or wir hätten gehabt we should have had

ihr würdet gehabt haben or ihr hättet gehabt you should have had

sie würden gehabt haben or sie hätten gehabt they should have had

#### IMPERATIVE. (Befehlende Art.)

Singular.

Plural.

habe have (thou)

habt have (you)

For the third person the following forms are used :

er, sie, es habe he, she, it may have

laß (laßt) ihn, sie, es haben let him, her, it have

laß (laßt) sie haben let them have

#### INFINITIVE. (Unbestimmte Art.)

*Present.*—haben to have

*Preterite.*—gehabt haben to have had

*Future.*—haben werden to be about to have

#### PARTICIPLES. (Mittelwörter.)

*Present.*—habend having

*Preterite.*—gehabt had.

### B. CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB *sein* TO BE.

#### *Present Tense.*

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Singular.

Singular.

ich bin I am

ich sei I may be

du bist thou art

du seiest or seist thou mayst be

er ist he is

er sei he may be

## Plural.

wir sind we are  
ihr seid you are  
sie sind they are

## Plural.

wir seien we may be  
ihr seiet you may be  
sie seien they may be

*Imperfect.*

## Singular.

ich war I was  
du warst or warst thou wast  
er war he was

## Singular.

ich wäre I might be  
du wärest or wärest thou mightst  
er wäre he might be [be

## Plural.

wir waren we were  
ihr wäret or wart you were  
sie waren they were

## Plural.

wir wären we might be  
ihr wäret you might be  
sie wären they might be

*Perfect.*

## Singular.

ich bin gewesen I have been  
du bist gewesen thou hast been  
er ist gewesen he has been

## Singular.

ich sei gewesen I may have been  
du seiest gewesen thou mayest  
er sei gewesen he may, etc.

## Plural.

wir sind gewesen we have  
been  
ihr seid gewesen you have been  
sie sind gewesen they have been

## Plural.

wir seien gewesen we may have  
been  
ihr seiet gewesen you may, etc.  
sie seien gewesen they may, etc.

*Pluperfect.*

## Singular.

ich war gewesen I had been  
[been  
du warst gewesen thou hadst  
er war gewesen he had been

## Singular.

ich wäre gewesen I might have  
been  
du wärest gewesen thou mightst  
er wäre gewesen he might, etc.

## Plural.

wir waren gewesen we had  
been  
ihr wäret gewesen you had  
sie waren gewesen they had

## Plural.

wir wären gewesen we might  
have been  
ihr wäret gewesen you might  
sie wären gewesen they might

*First Future.**Singular.*

ich werde sein I shall be  
 du wirst sein thou wilt be  
 er wird sein he will be

*Plural.*

wir werden sein we shall be  
 ihr werdet sein you will be  
 sie werden sein they will be

*Singular.*

ich werde sein I shall be  
 du werdest sein thou wilt be  
 er werde sein he will be

*Plural.*

wir werden sein we shall be  
 ihr werdet sein you will be  
 sie werden sein they will be

*Second Future.**Singular.*

ich werde gewesen sein I shall  
 have been  
 du wirst gewesen sein thou wilt  
 er wird gewesen sein he will

*Plural.*

wir werden gewesen sein we  
 shall have been  
 ihr werdet gewesen sein you  
 will have been  
 sie werden gewesen sein they  
 will have been

*Singular.*

ich werde gewesen sein I shall  
 have been  
 du werdest gewesen sein thou wilt  
 er werde gewesen sein he will

*Plural.*

wir werden gewesen sein we  
 shall have been  
 ihr werdet gewesen sein you  
 will have been  
 sie werden gewesen sein they  
 will have been

*First Conditional.**Singular.*

ich würde sein or ich wäre I should be  
 du würdest sein or du wärest thou wouldst be  
 er würde sein or er wäre he would be

*Plural.*

wir würden sein or wir wären we should be  
 ihr würdet sein or ihr wäret you would be  
 sie würden sein or sie wären they would be



*Second Conditional.**Singular.*

ich würde gewesen sein or ich wäre gewesen I should have been  
 du würdest gewesen sein or du wärest gewesen thou wouldst  
 er würde gewesen or er wäre gewesen he would have been

*Plural.*

wir würden gewesen sein or wir wären gewesen we should have  
 been  
 ihr würdet gewesen sein or ihr wäret gewesen you would  
 sie würden gewesen sein or sie wären gewesen they would

*IMPERATIVE.**Singular.*

sei be (thou)

*Plural.*

seid be (you)

For the third person the following forms are used :—

er, sie, es sei he, she, it may be

laß (laßt) sie sein let them be

laß (laßt) ihn, sie, es sei let him, her, it be

*INFINITIVE.*

*Present.*—sein to be

*Preterite.*—gewesen sein to have been

*Future.*—sein werden to be about to be

*PARTICIPLES.*

*Present.*—seiend being.

*Preterite.*—gewesen been.

*C. CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB werden.**Present Tense.**INDICATIVE.**Singular.*

ich werde I become

du wirst thou becomest

er, sie, or es wird he, she, or  
 it becomes

*SUBJUNCTIVE.**Singular.*

ich werde I may become

du werdest thou mayest become

er, sie, or es werde he, she, or  
 it may become

## Plural.

mir werden we become  
ihr werdet you become  
sie werden they become

## Plural.

mir werden we may become  
ihr werdet you may become  
sie werden they may become

*Imperfect.*

## Singular.

ich wurde or ward I became  
du wurdest or wardest thou  
becamest  
er wurde or ward he became

## Singular.

ich würde I might become  
du würdest thou mightst be-  
come  
er würde he might become

## Plural.

mir wurden we became  
ihr wurdet you became  
sie wurden they became

## Plural.

mir würden we might become  
ihr würdet you might become  
sie würden they might become

*Perfect.*

## Singular.

ich bin geworden I have be-  
come  
du bist geworden thou hadst  
become  
er ist geworden he has be-  
come

## Singular.

ich sei geworden I may have  
become  
du seiest geworden thou mayst  
have become  
er sei geworden he might have  
become

## Plural.

mir sind geworden we have  
become  
ihr seid geworden you have  
sie sind geworden they have

## Plural.

mir seien geworden we may  
have become  
ihr seiet geworden you may  
sie seien geworden they may

*Pluperfect.*

## Singular.

ich war geworden I had be-  
come  
du warst geworden thou hadst  
become  
er war geworden he had, etc.

## Singular.

ich wäre geworden I might  
have become  
du wärst geworden thou  
mightst have become  
er wäre geworden he might

Plural.	Plural.
wir waren geworden we had become	wir wären geworden we might have become
ihr wäret geworden you had	ihr wäret geworden you might
wir waren geworden they had	sie wären geworden they might

*First Future.*

Singular.	Singular.
ich werde werden I shall be- come	ich werde werden I shall be- come
du wirst werden thou wilt	du werdest werden thou wilt
er wird werden he will	er werde werden he will
Plural.	Plural.
wir werden werden we shall become	wir werden werden we shall become
ihr werdet werden you will	ihr werdet werden you will
sie werden werden they will	sie werden werden they will

*Second Future.*

Singular.	Singular.
ich werde geworden sein I shall have become	ich werde geworden sein I shall have become
du wirst geworden sein thou wilt have become	du werdest geworden sein thou wilt have become
er wird geworden sein he will	er werde geworden sein he will
Plural.	Plural.
wir werden geworden sein we shall have become	wir werden geworden sein we shall have become
ihr werdet geworden sein you will have become	ihr werdet geworden sein you will have become
sie werden geworden sein they will have become	sie werden geworden sein they will have become

*First Conditional.*

Singular.
ich würde werden I should become.
du würdest werden thou wouldst become
er würde werden he would become

## Plural.

wir würden werden we should become

ihr würdet werden you would become

sie würden werden they would become

*Second Conditional.*

## Singular.

ich würde geworden sein I should have become

du würdest geworden sein thou wouldst have become

er würde geworden sein he would have become

## Plural.

wir würden geworden sein we should have become

ihr würdet geworden sein you would have become

sie würden geworden sein they would have become

## IMPERATIVE.

## Singular.

werde (du) become thou

werde (er) { let him become  
                  { he may becomewerde (ſie, es) let her, it be-  
come

## Plural.

werden wir let us become

werdet (ihr) become (you)

werden ſie let them become

## INFINITIVE.

*Present.*—werden to become*Preterite.*—geworden ſein to have become*Future.*—werden werden to be about to become

## PARTICIPLES.

*Present.*—werdend becoming*Preterite.*—geworden become

## D. CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

Most of the German verbs are regular, and one verb is sufficient for an example.

## Lieben TO LOVE.

## THE ACTIVE.

## INDICATIVE.

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

*Present.*

Singular.	Singular.
ich liebe I love	ich liebe I may love
du liebst (liebest) thou lovest	du liebest thou mayst love
er liebt he loves	er liebe he may love
Plural.	Plural.
mir lieben we love	mir lieben we may love
ihr liebet (liebt) you love	ihr liebet you may love
sie lieben they love	sie lieben they may love

*Imperfect.*

Singular.	Singular.
ich liebte I loved	ich liebete I might love
du liebtest thou lovedst	du liebetest thou mightst love
er liebte he loved	er liebete he might love
Plural.	Plural.
mir liebten we loved	mir liebeten we might love
ihr liebtet you loved	ihr liebetet you might love
sie liebten they loved	sie liebeten they might love

*Perfect.*

Singular.	Singular.
ich habe geliebt I have loved	ich habe geliebt I may have loved
du hast geliebt thou hast loved	du habest geliebt thou mayst have loved
er hat geliebt he has loved	er habe geliebt he may have loved
Plural.	Plural.
mir haben geliebt we have loved	mir haben geliebt we may have loved
ihr habt geliebt you have	ihr habet geliebt you may have
sie haben geliebt they have	sie haben geliebt they may

*Pluperfect.**Singular.*

ich hatte geliebt I had loved

du hättest geliebt thou hadst  
er hatte geliebt he had loved*Plural.*wir hatten geliebt we had  
lovedihr hättet geliebt you had  
sie hatten geliebt they had*Singular.*ich hätte geliebt I might have  
loveddu hättest geliebt thou mightst  
er hätte geliebt he might*Plural.*wir hätten geliebt we might  
have lovedihr hättet geliebt you might  
sie hätten geliebt they might*First Future.**Singular.*ich werde lieben I shall love  
du wirst lieben thou wilt love  
er wird lieben he will love*Plural.*wir werden lieben we shall love  
ihr werdet lieben you will love  
sie werden lieben they will*Singular.*ich werde lieben I shall love  
du werdest lieben thou wilt love  
er werde lieben he will love*Plural.*wir werden lieben we shall love  
ihr werdet lieben you will love  
sie werden lieben they will*Second Future.**Singular.*ich werde geliebt haben I shall  
have loved  
du wirst geliebt haben thou  
wilt have loved  
er wird geliebt haben he will  
have loved*Plural.*wir werden geliebt haben we  
shall have loved  
ihr werdet geliebt haben you  
will have loved  
sie werden geliebt haben they  
will have loved*Singular,*ich werde geliebt haben I shall  
have loved  
du werdest geliebt haben thou  
wilt have loved  
er werde geliebt haben he will  
have loved.*Plural.*wir werden geliebt haben we  
shall have loved  
ihr werdet geliebt haben you  
will have loved  
sie werden geliebt haben they  
will have loved

*First Conditional.**Singular.*

ich würde lieben I should love  
 du würdest lieben thou wouldst love  
 er würde lieben he would love

*Plural.*

wir würden lieben we should love  
 ihr würdet lieben you would love  
 sie würden lieben they would love

*Second Conditional.**Singular.*

ich würde geliebt haben I should have loved  
 du würdest geliebt haben thou wouldst have loved  
 er würde geliebt haben he would have loved

*Plural.*

wir würden geliebt haben we should have loved  
 ihr würdet geliebt haben you would have loved  
 sie würden geliebt haben they would have loved

*IMPERATIVE.**Singular.*

liebe (du) love (thou)  
 liebe er let him love  
 liebe sie let her love

*Plural.*

lieben wir let us love  
 liebet (ihr) love ye  
 lieben sie let them love

*INFINITIVE.*

*Present.*—lieben to love

*Preterite.*—geliebt haben to have loved

*Future.*—lieben werden to be about to love

*PARTICIPLES.*

*Present.*—liebend loving

*Preterite.*—geliebt loved

## THE PASSIVE.

*Present.*

## INDICATIVE.

## Singular.

ich werde geliebt I am loved

du wirst geliebt thou art loved

er wird geliebt he is loved

## Plural.

wir werden geliebt we are  
loved

ihr werdet geliebt you are

sie werden geliebt they are

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

## Singular.

ich werde geliebt I may be  
loved

du werdest geliebt thou mayest

er werde geliebt he may

## Plural.

wir werden geliebt we may be  
loved

ihr werdet geliebt you may

sie werden geliebt they may

*Imperfect.*

## Singular.

ich wurde geliebt I was loved

du wurdest geliebt thou wast

er wurde geliebt he was

## Plural.

wir wurden geliebt we were  
loved

ihr wurdet geliebt you were

sie wurden geliebt they were

## Singular.

ich würde geliebt I might be  
loved

du würdest geliebt thou mightst

er würde geliebt he might

## Plural.

wir würden geliebt we might  
be loved

ihr würdet geliebt you might

sie würden geliebt they might

*Perfect.*

## Singular.

ich bin geliebt worden I have  
been loveddu bist geliebt worden thou  
hast been loveder ist geliebt worden he has  
been loved

## Singular.

ich sei geliebt worden I may  
have been loveddu seiest geliebt worden thou  
mayest have been loveder sei geliebt worden he may  
have been loved



## Plural.

wir sind geliebt worden we  
have been loved  
ihr seid geliebt worden you  
have been loved  
sie sind geliebt worden they  
have been loved

## Plural.

wir seien geliebt werden wemay  
have been loved  
ihr seien geliebt werden youmay  
have been loved  
sie seien geliebt werden theymay  
have been loved

*Pluperfect.*

## Singular.

ich war geliebt worden I had  
been loved  
du warst geliebt worden thou  
hadst been loved  
er war geliebt worden he had  
been loved

## Singular.

ich wäre geliebt worden I might  
have been loved  
du wärst geliebt worden thou  
mightst have been loved  
er wäre geliebt worden hemight  
have been loved

## Plural.

wir waren geliebt worden we  
had been loved  
ihr wäret geliebt worden you  
had been loved  
sie waren geliebt worden they  
had been loved

## Plural.

wir wären geliebt worden we  
might have been loved  
ihr wäret geliebt worden you  
might have been loved  
sie wären geliebt worden they  
might have been loved

*First Future.*

## Singular.

ich werde geliebt werden I shall  
be loved  
du wirst geliebt werden thou  
wilt be loved  
er wird geliebt werden he will  
be loved

## Singular.

ich werde geliebt werden I shall  
be loved  
du werdest geliebt werden thou  
wilt be loved  
er werde geliebt werden he will  
be loved

## Plural.

wir werden geliebt werden we  
shall be loved  
ihr werdet geliebt werden you  
will be loved  
sie werden geliebt werden they  
will be loved

## Plural.

wir werden geliebt werden we  
shall be loved  
ihr werdet geliebt werden you  
will be loved  
sie werden geliebt werden they  
will be loved

*Second Future.**Singular.*

ich werde geliebt worden sein I  
shall have been loved  
du wirst geliebt worden sein  
thou wilt have been loved  
er wird geliebt worden sein he  
will have been loved

*Plural.*

mir werden geliebt worden sein  
we shall have been loved  
ihr werdet geliebt worden sein  
you will have been loved  
sie werden geliebt worden sein  
they will have been loved

*Singular.*

ich werde geliebt worden sein  
I shall have been loved  
du werdest geliebt worden sein  
thou wilt have been loved  
er werde geliebt worden sein he  
will have been loved

*Plural.*

mir werden geliebt worden sein  
we shall have been loved  
ihr werdet geliebt worden sein  
you will have been loved  
sie werden geliebt worden sein  
they will have been loved

*First Conditional.**Singular.*

ich würde geliebt werden I should be loved  
du würdest geliebt werden thou wouldst be loved  
er würde geliebt werden he would be loved

*Plural.*

mir würden geliebt werden we should be loved  
ihr würdet geliebt werden you would be loved  
sie würden geliebt werden they would be loved

*Second Conditional.**Singular.*

ich würde geliebt worden sein I should have been loved  
du würdest geliebt worden sein thou wouldst have been loved  
er würde geliebt worden sein he would have been loved

*Plural.*

mir würden geliebt worden sein we should have been loved  
ihr würdet geliebt worden sein you would have been loved  
sie würden geliebt worden sein they would have been loved

## IMPERATIVE.

Singular.	Plural.
werde (du) geliebt be (thou) loved	werden wir geliebt let us be loved
werde er geliebt let him be loved	werdet (ihr) geliebt be (ye) loved
werde sie geliebt let her be loved	werden sie geliebt let them be loved

## INFINITIVE.

*Present.*—geliebt werden to be loved

*Preterite.*—geliebt worden sein to have been loved

*Future.*—werden geliebt werden to be about to be loved

## PARTICIPLE.

geliebt loved

So, for exercise, decline loben to praise, achten to esteem, glauben to believe, bilden to form, borgen to borrow, fragen to question, fühlen to feel, reinigen to cleanse, mischen to mix, führen to lead, etc.

E. CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTIVE VERB,  
WITH THE ACCUSATIVE,

sich lieben TO LOVE ONE'S SELF.

*Present Tense.*

## INDICATIVE.

Singular.
ich liebe mich I love myself
du liebst (liebest) dich thou lovest thyself
er liebt (liebet) sich he loves himself

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

Singular.
ich liebe mich I may love my- self
du liebest dich thou mayst love thyself
er liebe sich he may love him- self

## Plural.

wir lieben uns we love our-  
selves  
ihr liebet euch you love your-  
selves  
sie lieben sich they love them-  
selves

## Plural.

wir lieben uns we may love  
ourselves  
ihr liebet euch you may love  
yourselves  
sie lieben sich they may love  
themselves

*Imperfect.*

## Singular.

ich liebte mich I loved my-  
self  
du liebtest dich  
er liebte sich

## Singular.

ich liebete mich I might love  
myself  
du liebetest dich  
er liebete sich

## Plural.

wir liebten uns we loved our-  
selves  
ihr liebtet euch  
sie liebten sich

## Plural.

wir liebten uns we might  
love ourselves  
ihr liebetet euch  
sie liebten sich

*Perfect.*

## Singular.

ich habe mich geliebt I have  
loved myself  
du hast dich geliebt  
er hat sich geliebt

## Singular.

ich habe mich geliebt I may  
have loved myself  
du habest dich geliebt  
er habe sich geliebt

## Plural.

wir haben uns geliebt we have  
loved ourselves  
ihr habt euch geliebt  
sie haben sich geliebt

## Plural.

wir haben uns geliebt we may  
have loved ourselves  
ihr habet euch geliebt  
sie haben sich geliebt

*Pluperfect.*

## Singular.

ich hatte mich geliebt I had  
loved myself  
du hättest dich geliebt  
er hatte sich geliebt

## Singular.

ich hätte mich geliebt I might  
have loved myself  
du hättest dich geliebt  
er hätte sich geliebt

Plural.	Plural.
wir hatten uns geliebt we had loved ourselves	wir hätten uns geliebt we might have loved ourselves
ihr hättet euch geliebt	ihr hättet euch geliebt
sie hatten sich geliebt	sie hätten sich geliebt

## REMARK.

A number of reflexive verbs take an impersonal form, for example,  
es ärgert mich I am vexed, es gefällt mir I am pleased.

*First Future.*

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Singular.	Singular.
ich werde mich lieben I shall love myself	ich werde mich lieben I shall love myself
du wirst dich lieben	du werdest dich lieben
er wird sich lieben	er werde sich lieben
Plural.	Plural.
wir werden uns lieben we shall love ourselves	wir werden uns lieben we shall love ourselves
ihr werdet euch lieben	ihr werdet euch lieben
sie werden sich lieben	sie werden sich lieben

*Second Future.*

Singular.	Singular.
ich werde mich geliebt haben I shall have loved myself	ich werde mich geliebt haben I shall have loved myself .
du wirst dich geliebt haben	du werdest dich geliebt haben
er wird sich geliebt haben	er werde sich geliebt haben
Plural.	Plural.
wir werden uns geliebt haben we shall have loved ourselves	wir werden uns geliebt haben we shall have loved ourselves
ihr werdet euch geliebt haben	ihr werdet euch geliebt haben
sie werden sich geliebt haben	sie werden sich geliebt haben

*Conditional.*

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
ich würde mich lieben I should love myself	ich würde mich geliebt haben I should have loved myself
du würdest dich lieben	du würdest dich geliebt haben
er würde sich lieben	er würde sich geliebt haben
<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
wir würden uns lieben we should love ourselves	wir würden uns geliebt haben we should have loved our- selves
ihr würdet euch lieben	ihr würdet euch geliebt haben
sie würden sich lieben	sie würden sich geliebt haben

*IMPERATIVE.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
liebe dich love thyself	liebt or liebet euch love your- .
liebe er sich let him love him- self	selves
liebe sie sich let her love her- self	lieben sie sich let them love themselves

**F. CONJUGATION OF AN IMPERSONAL VERB.**

Es ist there is, es giebt there is or there are.

*INDICATIVE.**Present.*

es ist there is                      es giebt there is or there are

*Imperfect.*

es war there was                      es gab there was (were)

*Perfect.*

es ist gewesen there has been      es hat gegeben there has (have)  
been

*Pluperfect.*

es war gewesen there had been      es hatte gegeben there had been

*Future.*

es wird sein there will be              es wird geben there will be

*Conditional.*

es würde sein there would be    es würde geben there would be

**SUBJUNCTIVE.***Present.*

es sei there may be    es gebe there may be

*Imperfect.*

es wäre there were    es gäbe there were

*Perfect.*

es sei gewesen there may have been, etc.    es habe gegeben there may have been, etc.

**LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL IRREGULAR VERBS.\***

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past. Part.</i>
• backen to bake, backst, backt .....	back or backte	gebacken
befehlen to command, befehlst, imp. befehl .....	befahl	befohlen
beginnen to begin .....	begann	begonnen
beißen to bite .....	biss	gebissen
besinnen (sich) to recollect (one's-self) .....	besann	besonnen
besitzen to possess .....	besaß	beseßen
betrügen to deceive .....	betrog	betrogen
biegen to bend .....	bog	gebogen
bieten to offer .....	bot	geboten
binden to bind .....	band	gebunden
bitten to beg .....	bat	gebeten
blasen to blow .....	blies	geblasen
bleiben to remain .....	blieb	geblieben
brechen to break .....	brach	gebrochen
brennen to burn .....	brannte	gebrannt
bringen to bring .....	brachte	gebracht
denken to think .....	dachte	gedacht
empfangen to receive, empfängst, empfängt .....	empfang	empfangen

\* All words of rare occurrence, as well as some verbs used regularly and irregularly, are here omitted.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past. Part.</i>
empfehlen to recommend, empfehlst		
empfehlst, <i>imp.</i> empfehl .....	empfehl	empfohlen
empfinden to feel .....	empfund	empfunken
entinnen to escape .....	entrann	entronnen
erschrecken to be frightened, erschrickst, <i>imp.</i> erschrick .....	erschraf	erschrocken
essen to eat, issest, isst .....	aß	geessen
fahren to drive, to go out in a carriage, fährst .....	fuhr	gefahren
fallen to fall, fällst, fällt .....	fiel	gefallen
fangen to catch, fängst, fängt .....	fang	gefangen
fechten to fight, fichtst, ficht .....	focht	gefochten
finden to find .....	fand	gefunden
fliegen to fly .....	flog	geflogen
fliehen to flee .....	floh	geflohen
fließen to flow .....	floss	geflossen
fressen to devour, eat, <i>imp.</i> friß .....	fraß	gefressen
frieren to freeze .....	fror	gefroren
geben to give, giebst, <i>imp.</i> gib .....	gab	gegeben
gebieten to command .....	gebot	gebotten
gehen to go, walk .....	ging	gegangen
gelingen to succeed (impers.) .....	gelaug	gelungen
gelten to be worth, giltst .....	galt	gegolten
genesen to recover .....	genas	genesen
genießen to enjoy .....	genoss	genossen
gefallen to please .....	gefiel	gefallen
geschehen to happen (impersonal), 3 pers. pres es geschieht .....	geschah	geschehen
gewinnen to gain .....	gewann	gewonnen
gießen to pour .....	goss	gegossen
gleichen to be like .....	glich	geglichen
graben to dig, gräbst .....	grub	gegraben
halten to hold, hältst .....	hielt	gehalten
hängen to hang, hängst, hängt .....	hing	gehangen
heißen to be called .....	hieß	geheißen
helfen to help, hilfst, hilfst, <i>imp.</i> hilf .....	half	geholfen
kennen to know (a person) .....	kante	gekannt
klagen to sound .....	klang	geklungen
kommen to come .....	kam	gekommen
kriechen to creep .....	kroch	gekrochen



<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
laufen to run, <i>imp.</i> lauf, läuft, läuftst	lief	gelaufen
leiden to suffer .....	litt	gelitten
leihen to lend .....	lieh	geliehen
lesen to read, liesest, lieset, <i>imp.</i> lies	las	gelesen
liegen to lie (to be situated).....	lag	gelegen
lügen to lie (to tell a falsehood)	log	gelogen
mahlen to grind .....	mahlte	gemahlen
*.* malen to paint, is regular.		
meiden to avoid .....	mied	gemieden
messen to measure, missest, mißt..	maß	gemessen
nehmen to take, nimmst, nimmt, <i>imp.</i> nimm .....	nahm	genommen
nennen to name.....	nannte	genannt
pfeifen to whistle .....	pfiff	gepfiffen
rathen to advise, rätst, rät..	rieth	gerathen
reiben to rub .....	rieb	gerieben
reißen to tear .....	riss	gerissen
reiten to ride (on horseback) ....	ritt	geritten
rennen to run .....	rannte	gerannt
riechen to smell.....	roch	gerochen
rufen to call .....	rief	gerufen
scheiden to separate .....	schied	geschieden
scheinen to appear, shine, seem...	schien	geschieden
schelten to scold, schiltst, schilt ..	schalt	gescholten
schießen to shoot .....	schoss	geschossen
schlafen to sleep, schläfst, schläft...	schief	geschlafen
schlagen to beat, schlägst, schlägt...	schlug	geschlagen
schleifen to grind .....	schliff	geschliffen
schließen to shut, lock, conclude..	schloß	geschlossen
schmeißen to sling .....	schmiss	geschmissen
schneiden to cut.....	schnitt	geschnitten
schreiben to write .....	schrieb	geschrieben
schreien to cry .....	schrie	geschrien
schweigen to be silent.....	schwieg	geschwiegen
schwimmen to swim .....	schwamm	geschwommen
schwingen to swing .....	schwang	geschwungen
sehen to see, siehst, sieht, <i>imp.</i> sieh	sah	gesehen
senden to send .....	sandte	gesandt
sieden to boil .....	sott	gefotten
singen to sing .....	sang	gesungen

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>
sinken to sink .....	sank	gesunken
sitzen to sit .....	saß	gesessen
spinnen to spin .....	spann	gesponnen
sprechen to speak, sprichst, spricht, imp. sprich .....	sprach	gesprachen
stechen to sting, stichst, sticht .....	stach	gestochen
stehen to stand .....	stand	gestanden
stehlen to steal, stiehst, stiehlt .....	stahl	gestohlen
steigen to mount .....	stieg	gestiegen
sterben to die, stirbst, stirbt, imp. stirb .....	starb	gestorben
stoßen to push .....	stieß	gestoßen
streiten to contend .....	stritt	gestritten
thun to do .....	that	gethan
tragen to carry, trägst, trägt .....	trug	getragen
treffen to hit, meet, triffst, trifft .....	traf	getroffen
treten to tread, trittst, imp. tritt .....	trat	getreten
trinken to drink .....	trank	getrunken
verbieten to forbid .....	verbot	verbotten
vergeffen to forget, vergiffst .....	vergaß	vergeffen
vergleichen to compare .....	verglich	verglichen
verlieren to lose .....	verlor	verloren
verbergen to conceal, verbirgst, ver- birgt, imp. verbirg .....	verborg	verborgen
verlassen to leave, to quit, ver- lässest, verläßt, imp. verlass .....	verließ	verlassen
verschwinden to disappear .....	verschwand	verschwunden
wachsen to grow, wächst .....	wuchs	gewachsen
wägen, act. & wiegen, neut., to weigh .....	wog	gewogen
waschen to wash, wäschst .....	wusch	gewaschen
weichen to yield .....	wich	gewichen
wenden to turn (neut. & reflect.) .....	wandte	gewandt
werfen to throw, wirfst, wirft .....	warf	geworfen
wissen to know (a thing) imp. wisse, ich weiß, du weißt, er weiß .....	wußte	gemußt
ziehen to draw .....	zog	gezogen
zwingen to compel .....	zwang	gezwungen

**PREPOSITIONS (Verhältnißwörter) WHICH GOVERN  
THE GENITIVE.**

Anstatt or statt instead of	rücksichtlich	} with regard to
außerhalb without	hinsichtlich	
innerhalb within	mittelft	} by means of
oberhalb above	vermittelft	
unterhalb below	ungeachtet notwithstanding	
diesseits this side	unweit not far from	
jenseits the other side	vermöge by means of	
kraft by the power of	während during	
laut according to	wegen because	

**PREPOSITIONS WHICH GOVERN THE GENITIVE AND DATIVE.**

längs along, trotz in spite of, zufolge in consequence.

Unweit, mittelft, kraft und während,  
Laut, vermöge, ungeachtet,  
Oberhalb und unterhalb,  
Diesseits, jenseits, halben, wegen,  
Statt, auch längs, zufolge, trotz  
Stehen mit dem Genitiv  
Oder auf die Frage: wessen?  
Doch ist hier nicht zu vergessen,  
Dass bei diesen letztern drei  
Auch der Dativ richtig sei

**PREPOSITIONS WHICH GOVERN THE DATIVE.**

aus of, from	nächst, zunächst next
außer out of, besides	nebst together with
bei with, by, near	ob at, on account of
binnen within	sammt together with
entgegen against	seit since
gegenüber opposite to	von by, of, from
gemäß according to	zu at, to
mit with	gegenüber against, in oppo-
nach after, according to	sition

## Daphnis an die Quelle.

Nach dir schmach' ich, zu dir eil' ich, du geliebte Quelle du!  
 Aus dir schöpf' ich, bei dir ruh' ich, seh' dem Spiel der Wellen  
 zu  
 Mit dir scherz' ich, von dir lern ich, heiter durch das Leben  
 wallen,  
 Angelacht von Frühlingsblumen und begrüßt von Nachtigallen.

## PREPOSITIONS WHICH GOVERN THE ACCUSATIVE.

bis till, until	gegen to, towards, against
durch through	ohne without
entlang along	um round, about, for
für instead of, for	wider against, in opposition to

## Philemon an seinen Freund.

Durch dich ist die Welt mir schön, ohne dich würd' ich sie  
 hassen;  
 Für dich leb' ich ganz allein, um dich will ich gern erblassen;  
 Gegen dich soll kein Verläumder ungestraft sich je vergehn;  
 Wider dich kein Feind sich waffnen, ich will dir zur Seite stehn.

PREPOSITIONS WHICH GOVERN THE DATIVE  
AND ACCUSATIVE.

an at, on, near, in	über above: over
auf at, upon	unter under, among, beneath
hinter behind	vor before, at
in in, into	zwischen between
neben near, by the side of	

## EXAMPLES:—

*with the Dative upon the question wo? where?*

Wir sitzen an dem Tische	we are seated near the table
" hinter der Mauer	" behind the wall
" auf dem Hause	" upon the house
" neben dir	" near you

Ueber dem Spiegel' Above the looking-glass

Unter dem Fenster Under the window  
Vor dem Schranke Before the cupboard

Zwischen den Wänden Between the walls

*with the Accusative upon the question wohin? whither?*

Sitzen sie sich an den Tisch	sit down by the table
" hinter die Mauer	" behind the wall
" auf das Haus	" upon the house
" neben mich	" near me

Ueber den Spiegel	Above the looking glass
Unter das Fenster	Under the window
Vor den Schrank	Before the cupboard
Zwischen die Wände	Between the walls

Learn by heart the following verse:—

Mich, dich, ihn, es, sie,  
Brauch als Dativ nie! are the Dative never.  
Mir, dir, ihm, ihr, ihnen,  
Müssen immer dazu dienen. these are Dative ever.

An, auf, hinter, neben, in  
Ueber, unter, vor und zwischen  
Stehen bei dem Accusativ  
Wenn man fragen will wohin? .  
Bei dem Dativ stehen sie so,  
Dass man nur kann fragen wo?

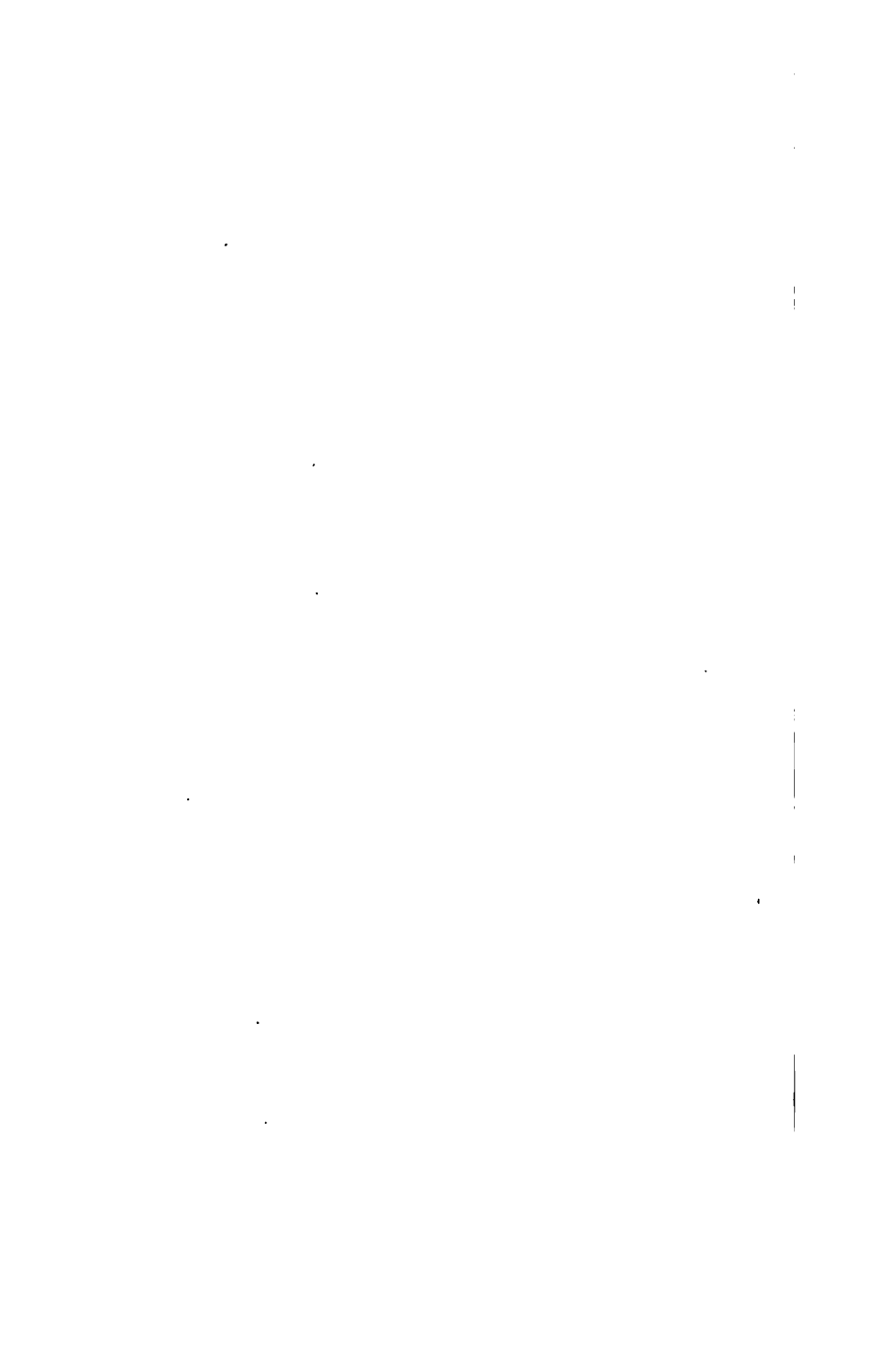
### CONJUNCTIONS (Bindewörter).

Und and, auch also, too, nicht allein—sondern auch not only  
—but also, wie auch as also, ferner further, farther, aber but,  
allein but, als as, also so, thus, therefore, da since, as,  
daher therefore, dann then, darum on that account, daß that,

denn for, deßhalb for that reason, deswegen therefore, doch yet, nevertheless, however, falls or im Falle in case that, folglich consequently, indem while, since, indessen however, in the mean while, ingleichen likewise, mithin consequently, ob if, whether, obgleich though, although, seit or seitdem since, sondern but, sonst else, weil because, wie how, wo where, zwar indeed, u. f. w. etc.

### INTERJECTIONS (Empfindungs Wörter).

Ach! ah! hey! juchhey! ah! ha! hurrah! (joy)  
 ach! oh! o weh or aumweh! alas! O dear! (grief)  
 ey! o! ah! ha! ah! (surprise)  
 pfui! fi! fie! (disgust)  
 st! st! pst! still! hist! hush! (silence).  
 halt den Dieb! stop thief;  
 Feuer! Feuer! fire! fire! zu Hülf! help!  
 Polizei! police! Platz da! make place!  
 Voß tausend! the deuce!  
 Gott sei Dank! thank God!



## THE CATECHISM.

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### I. ARTICLES. — *Geschlechtswörter.*

1. How many articles are there in German? — Two, the definite *der* the, and the indefinite *ein* or *einer* a, an.

2. How is the definite article declined? — In three genders, masculine, feminine, and neuter; as, m. *ein* or *einer*, f. *eine*, n. *ein* or *eines*.

3. What difference is there between *ein* and *einer*, *ein* and *eines*? — *Ein* is used with nouns, but *einer*, *eines* in reference to a noun; as, *ein Haus* a house; *Hier ist einer* here is one, i. e. one man (*Mann*). Have you a knife? *Hier ist eines* here is one, i. e. one knife.

4. How is the definite article declined? — Likewise in three genders; as, *der*, *die*, *das*.

5. What is *to a* before a masculine noun? — *Einem*; as, *einem Baume* to a tree.

6. What is *of a* before a feminine noun? — *Einer*; as, *einer Frau* of a woman.

7. What is *to the* before a masculine noun? — *Dem*; as, *dem Herrn* to the gentleman.\*

8. What is *of the* before a masculine noun? — *Des*; as, *des Freundes* of the friend.

9. In what manner are articles used with nouns? — The articles must agree with the nouns to which they belong in gender, number and case; as, *der Vater* the father, *die Mutter* the mother, *das Kind* the child.

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\* Gentleman is always translated with *Herr*.



10. Is the article sometimes put between the adjective and noun, as in "half a sheet, all the year?" — The article is always put before the adjective followed by a noun; as, ein halber Bogen, das ganze Jahr.

11. In English no article is used before nouns in a universal sense; is this the same in German? — In German the definite article is generally used in this case; as, der Mensch ist sterblich man is mortal.

12. How do you translate: I have left the book, pen and pencil upon the table? — Ich habe das Buch, die Feder und den Bleistift auf dem Tische gelassen. The article is repeated before nouns of different gender.

13. How do you translate; Give me some paper, pens and ink? — Geben Sie mir Papier, Federn und Tinte (or Dinte). The article is omitted whenever the substantive expresses a part of a quantity of things.

14. May I not translate also: Geben Sie mir etwas Papier, etwas Tinte (or Dinte)? — It gives the same sense, and to the plural Federn may be added einige; as, geben Sie mir einige Federn.

## II. NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES. — Hauptwörter.

### DECLENSIONS.

1. How many declensions of substantives are there in German? — On this point there is great discrepancy of opinion. The most renowned German grammarians are *Adelung* and *Heyse*; the former makes eight declensions including the proper names, the latter makes five not including the proper names, and in more modern editions of his grammar these five declensions are reduced to three. Others have made only one, and some modern Grammarians have

adopted two kinds of declensions, viz. a strong (*starke*) and a weak (*schwache*). The number *four*, which Meidinger and others and we also have adopted, is probably the best adapted for practice, vide p. 22.

2. How is the declension of a noun determined? — By the ending of the nominative plural, which is in the first declension like the nominative singular, and takes in the second *e*, in the third *en* or *n*, in the fourth *er*; as, *der Engel* the angel, *die Engel*; *das Pferd* the horse, *die Pferde*; *der Fürst* the prince, *die Fürsten*; and *das Auge* the eye, *die Augen*; *der Geist* the spirit, *die Geister*.

3. There are some general rules for declining nouns; do the feminines in the singular admit of a change of termination? — All feminines are unchangeable in the singular; as, *die Freiheit* the liberty.

4. How does the genitive singular generally end? — In *s* or *es*; as, *des Engels*, *des Pferdes*, *des Auges*, *des Geistes*.

5. Which substantives have their genitive singular invariably ending in *es*? — Those which in nominative end in *s*, *ß*, *ff*, *z*, *ß*; as, *der Hals* the neck, *des Halses*.

6. How terminate nouns, whose genitive singular is *es*, their dative singular? — They take *e*; as, *der Hals* the neck, *des Halses*, *dem Halse*.

7. Which case is the accusative mostly like? — The nominative; as, *der Engel*, *den Engel*; nom. pl. *die Engel*, acc. pl. *die Engel*.

8. Under which declension falls the principal part of nouns? — Under the second and third declension.

9. Do any words modify their vowels in the plural? — Words of this description occur in all declensions, but not frequently in the third.

10. What change undergo the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*? — They are changed into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*; as, *der Faden* the thread, *die Fäden*; *der Baum* the tree, *die Bäume*; *der Storch* the stork, *die Störche*; *der Strauch* the shrub, *die Sträucher*; *der Baum*

the worm, *die Würmer*. *Die Noth* want, of the third declension forms *die Nöth* which is however seldom used.

*On the first Declension.*

11. What are the endings of the genitive singular and dative plural? — They are *s* and *n*; as, *des Engels*, *den Engeln*.

12. Do the other cases change their termination? — They do not.

13. Do all infinitives employed as nouns belong to this declension? — They do and they are of the neuter gender; as, *das Lesen* the reading, *das Zeichnen* the drawing.

*On the second Declension.*

14. What is the ending of the genitive singular? — It is *es*; as, *des Baumes*.

15. What is the most general ending of the cases in this declension? — It is *e*; as, *dat. sing. dem Baume*, *nom. pl. die Bäume*, *gen. pl. der Bäume*, *accus. pl. die Bäume*.

*On the third Declension.*

16. What is the general ending of the genitive singular? — It is *en* and *n*, or *es* and *s*; as, *des Fürsten* of the prince, *des Ohres* of the ear.

17. How do nouns, which take *s* in the genitive, form the dative singular and nominative plural? — They have the dative singular unaltered, and take *n* in the nominative plural; as, *der Bauer* the peasant, *gen. des Bauers*, *dat. dem Bauer*, *nom. pl. die Bauern*.

18. What are the most general endings in the third declension? — The most general endings are *en* and *n*; as, *der Fürst*, *des Fürsten*, *dem Fürsten*, etc.

*On the fourth Declension.*

19. What is the ending of the genitive singular? — It is *es*; as, *der Leib* the body, *des Leibes*.

20. What letter occurs exclusively in all terminations of the plural of this declension? — The letter *r*; as, *die Leiber*, *der Leiber*, etc.

NOUNS WHICH VARY THEIR DECLENSIONS AND GENDERS  
ACCORDING TO THEIR SIGNIFICATION.

1. Some nouns vary their genders according to their signification, others also their declensions, and others vary both. What difference is there between *die Bände*, *die Bänder*, and *die Bande*? — *Die Bände* means the volumes, from *der Band*; *die Bänder* the ribbons, from *das Band*, and *die Bande* the bands, fetters, from *das Band*.

2. What is the plural of *der Bauer* the peasant, and of *das Bauer* the cage? — *Die Bauern* the peasants, *die Bauer* the cages.

3. Of what gender is *Bruch* with the *u* short, meaning the fracture, or break; and of what gender is *Bruch* with the *u* long, meaning the marsh, fen, brook? — The former is masculine; we say, *der Bruch*, pl. *die Brüche*, the fracture; the latter is neuter, we say, *das Bruch*, pl. *die Brüche*, the marshes.

4. What means *der Erbe* and what *das Erbe*? — *Der Erbe*, pl. *die Erben*, the heir, *das Erbe* the inheritance; but its plural *die Erbe* is obsolete, and they use instead of it *die Erbschaften* from the singular *die Erbschaft*.

5. What is the difference between *die Gesichte* and *die Gesichter*? — Both are derived from *das Gesicht*, but *die Gesichte* means the visions, and *die Gesichter*, faces, looks.

6. Does *Heide* vary its gender according to the double signification of the word? — We say, *der Heide* the heathen, but *die Heide* the heath; the plural for both is *die Heiden* meaning the heathens or the heaths.

7. What is the difference between *der Kaper* and *die Kaper*? — *Der Kaper* means the pirate, pl. *die Kaper*; but *die Kaper*, sing. fem., is the caper (pickle) and has *die Kapern* in the plural.

8. How do you distinguish *der Kunde* and *die Kunde*? — *Der Kunde*, pl. *die Kunden*, is the customer; *die Kunde* is knowledge and has no plural.

9. What is the plural of *das Land*? — *Die Lander* countries, states; and *die Lande* land, provinces.

10. What is the singular of *die Leiter* the guides, and *die Leitern* the ladders? — *Der Leiter* the guide, *die Leiter* the ladder.

11. May I say as well *der Reis* or *das Reis*? — *Der Reis* signifies the rice and has no plural; *das Reis* is the twig or shoot, pl. *die Reiser* the twigs.

12. What is the plural of *der Schild* the shield, and of *das Schild* the sign-board? — *Die Schilde* the shields, and *die Schilder* the sign-boards.

13. Mention the important distinction between *der See* and *die See*. — *Der See*, pl. *die Seen*, is the lake; *die See*, pl. *die Seen*, the sea.

14. Is *der Sprosse* and *die Sprosse* the same? — *Der Sprosse* is the sprig or sprout, *die Sprosse* the step of a ladder; the plural of both is *die Sprossen*.

15. What difference is there between *der Stift* and *das Stift*? — *Der Stift* is the tag or peg, *das Stift* the convent, foundation; the plural of both is *die Stifte*, but of *das Stift* may also be formed *die Stifter*.

16. How do you distinguish *der Thor* and *das Thor*? — *Der Thor* is the fool, pl. *die Thoren*; *das Thor* the gate, pl. *die Thore*.

17. What are the plurals of *daß Wort*? — *Die Worte* words, (connected) speech, and *die Wörter* words (taken singly).

18. Why do we say for dictionary *Wörterbuch*, not *Wortebuch*? — Because in a dictionary, words are considered not connected, but single.

19. Is there any difference between *die Zölle* and *die Sohle*? — *Die Sohle* signifies the inches, *die Zölle* the tolls; the singular of both is the same, *der Zoll* the inch, or the toll.

#### DECLENSION OF PROPER NAMES.

1. Are proper names declined? — The best modern authors do not add terminations to all cases of proper names, and the declining of them is indeed so much dis-used, that it is considered as affected, and rendering the style awkward.

2. Only the genitive singular is in modern authors found distinguished by a termination, and by what? — By *s* or *enſ*.

3. How then do we translate, the works of Homer, or Luther? — *Die Werke Homers, Luthers*.

4. Do not some names take the apostrophic *'s*? — Names ending in a vowel take this; as, *Cicero's, Salomo's*.

5. What names take the termination *enſ*? — Names ending in *s*, *ſch*, *ß*, *ff*, *x*, *z*.

6. How then do you translate, go to the house of Schulz, of Voss, of Hirsch? — *Gehen Sie nach Schulzens, Vossens, Hirschens Hause*.

7. This ending *enſ* too is more used in conversation, then in the grave style, and it is often unpleasant to the ear, as if I would add it to *Socrates, Ulyſſes*, etc. Modern authors avoid this termination, and all cases of proper names may no doubt be expressed without the help of terminations. From what are the cases of proper names understood, when

their terminations are omitted?—From their position in a sentence; from other words preceding, which are declined and mark a quality, rank, etc.; also from prepositions, with which they are joined; as, he bought the horse of Lieutenant Schulz, Voss, Hirsch, er kaufte das Pferd des Lieutenant Schulz, Voss, Hirsch. He spoke to my sister and Hans, er sprach mit meiner Schwester und Hans.

8. What other manner is there to mark the cases of proper names?—The use of the definite article.

9. As for instance; the sentence, "Brutus killed Cæsar," may, according to the generality of grammarians, be translated Brutus tödtete Cäsar. But how would modern authors write?—Brutus tödtete den Cäsar.

10. How do we translate, "who was the greatest hero after Alexander?"—Wer war der größte Held nach dem, or simply nach Alexander?

#### GENDER OF NOUNS.

1. How many genders are there in German?—Three, the masculine, feminine, and neuter.

2. What double method has the German language for distinguishing the sex of substantives?—The attending to their significations and to their endings.

3. The reference to the significations of words being the first way of distinguishing their genders, what nouns are, from their significations, of the masculine gender? The nouns of *male persons*, and male animals, gods, angels, and spirits, as well as all names expressing any office, dignity, quality, station, or implements used by mechanics; next all words of stones, months, days, etc.; as, der Löwe the lion, der Bürger the citizen, der Hammer the hammer, der Diamant the diamond, der Ostwind the east wind, der Sommer the summer, der Mai the May, der Sonntag the Sunday, der Lachs the salmon.

4. What nouns are, from their significations, of the

feminine gender?—The nouns of *female persons*, and *female animals*; the substantives expressing the dignities, relations, qualities, functions, and implements of art peculiar to the female sex; as well as words which denote rivers, fruits, etc.; as, *die Dichterin* the poetess, *die Nadel* the needle, *die Ober* the Oder, *die Nuß* the nut, *die Pflaume* the plum, *die Birne* the pear, *die Rose* the rose.

5. What nouns are, from their significations, of the neuter gender?—The nouns of countries, towns, and villages; of metals, of most collectives, all infinitives when used as substantives, and the letters of the alphabet; as, *England* England, *London*, *das Gold* gold, *das Eisen* iron.

6. The second method of distinguishing the genders of nouns being the referring to their endings; of what gender are the substantives ending in *en*, *nung*, and *uth*?—Of the masculine gender; as, *der Hafen* the harbour, *der Magen*, the stomach, *der Ursprung* the origin, *der Hauch* the breath.

7. What terminations denote the feminine gender?—The terminations *heit*, *fett*, *schaft*, *uth*, and most nouns terminated by a vowel are likewise of this gender; as, *die Kindheit* the childhood, *die Güte* the kindness, *die Freundschaft* the friendship, *die Fluth* the flood, high tide, *die Rede* the speech, *die Größe* the greatness.

8. What syllables distinguish the neuter gender of nouns?—Most words beginning with *ge* or concluding with *thum* and *sch* are of the neuter gender; as *das Geäder* the veins, *das Alterthum* antiquity, *das Loch* the hole.

9. Of which gender are substantives in *ist*?—Of the feminine or neuter gender; as, *die Finsterniß*, *das Gedächtniß* memory.

10. I say *das Haus*, but *die Hausthür*; what is the reason of the latter being put in the feminine gender, when the former is neuter?—When a word is composed of two substantives the gender is deduced from the terminating one; as, *der Wetterhahn* the weathercock, *das Stadthaus* townhouse.



11. Why is *Fräulein* of the neuter gender?—It is the diminutive of *Frau*, and all diminutives are of the neuter gender; as, *das Söhnchen* the little son, from the son; *das Knäbchen* the little boy, from *der Knabe* the boy; *das Kindlein* the little child, from *das Kind* the child.

12. Is *Fräulein* always neuter?—The word in itself is indeed always neuter; and I say always, *das Fräulein*. In the progress of a sentence, however, the grammatical neuter gender of this word is no longer attended to, but the feminine sex of the person expressed; as, *ich schrieb an Fräulein Schulz und bat sie (not es) mir das Buch zu leihen*. I wrote to the Honorable Miss Schultz, and requested her to lend me the book.

#### FORMATION OF NOUNS.

1. How are nouns divided as regards their formation?—In primitive and derivative.

2. How are derivative nouns formed?—By derivation from and composition with other words, and with syllables called affixes and prefixes.

3. From what kinds of words may nouns be derived?—First, from *verbs* when they are called verbal nouns. As in English participles may be used as substantives, so may also infinitives in German; as, the reading *das Lesen*, the feeling *das Fühlen*. Adjectives may be likewise converted into substantives, the nouns being understood; as, *der Weise* the wise man, *die Weise* the wise woman, *der Verwandte* the male relative, *die Verwandte* the female relative. *Interjections* may be used also as substantives; as, *Wehe!* or *Weh!* wo! or woe! may be introduced in this manner: *das eine Wehe ist vorüber, aber es kommen noch zwei Wehen* one woe is past, but two woes more come hereafter, *Apocalypse c. ix. x. 12; er klagte mir sein Wehe* he complained of his misfortune. Moreover *nouns* proceed frequently from other nouns; as, *der Künstler* the artist, from *die Kunst* the art.

4. With what kinds of words are nouns often composed?—With other nouns, and also with adjectives, verbs, adverbs, and prepositions; as, *Waterland* native country, *Neujahr* new year, *Bohlthat* benefit, *Vormittag* forenoon.

5. What are *prefixes*?—The meanings of words, in almost all languages, are susceptible of modifications by the help of certain syllables put either before or after original words. Now, those put before original words are called prefixes.

6. Which German prefixes correspond to the English *in*, *arch*, *mis*, or *dis*?—The syllables *un*, *erz*, *miss*; as, *die Unbanfbarkeit* the ingratitude, *ein Erzbischof* an archbishop, *das Mißtrauen* the mistrust or distrust.

7. What is the import of the prefixed syllable *ur*?—It gives the word an enlarged sense; as, *ein Urenkel* a great grandson, *ein Urgroßvater* a great grandfather, *Urvorfahren* ancestors, *uralt* very old.

8. What are affixes or postfixes?—Syllables put after nouns to modify their meanings; as, *chen* and *lein*, *er*, *in*, or *inn*, *e*, *ei*, *heit*, *keit*, *niff*, *sal*, *schaft*, *thum*, *ung*.

9. Of what use are the syllables *chen* and *lein*?—They serve to form diminutives; as, *das Söhnchen* the little son, from *der Sohn* the son, *das Kindlein* the babe, from *das Kind* the child.

10. Are diminutives frequently used in German?—They are not; instead of diminutives made by terminations, the adjective *klein* little is generally added to nouns; as, *der kleine Knabe* instead of *das Knäbchen* or *Knäblein* the little boy.

11. What signifies the affix *er*?—It denotes the business or profession of a male person; as, *der Gärtner* the gardener, from *der Garten* the garden.

12. How are nouns affected by the affix *in* or *inn*?—Masculine nouns are thereby changed into feminine; as, *die Fürstin* (or *Fürstinn*) the princess, from *der Fürst* the prince; *die Königin* (or *Königinn*) the queen, from *der König* the king.

13. What denote the affixes *e*, *ei*, *heit*, *feit*, *niff*, *fal*, *fchaft*, *thum*, *ung*?—they denote the quality, character, dignity, etc., of persons or things.

14. To which English terminations do they correspond?—The termination *e* corresponds to *ness*, *ei* to *ty*, *heit* to *hood*, *feit* to *ude*, or *ness*, *niff* to *ness*, *fal* to *ion*, *fchaft* to *ship* or *ance*, *thum* to *dom* or *ty*, *ung* to *ing*.

15. Give a few examples.—Die Größe the greatness, from groß great; die Kinderei the puerility, from das Kind the child, pl. die Kinder; die Kindheit the childhood, die Seligkeit the beatitude, from selig happy, and die Dankbarkeit the thankfulness, from dankbar thankful; die Finsterniß the darkness; die Trübsal affliction; die Freundschaft the friendship, and die Bekanntschaft the acquaintance, from bekannt acquainted; das Alterthum the antiquity, and das Herzogthum the dukedom; die Lesung the reading, from lesen to read; die Beantwortung the answering, from beantworten to answer.

16. We spell with an *h* words as Stahl steel, Strahl ray or beam of light, Denkmal monument, should then Trübsal affliction not have likewise *h* before *l*?—The affix *sal* is always spelt without *h*.

### III. ADJECTIVES (Eigenschaftswörter).

1. What is an adjective?—It is a word that cannot stand by itself, but always refers to some substantive expressed or understood, and is added to nouns to denote the quality, form, etc.; as, ein nützliches Buch a useful book, ein runder Tisch a round table.

2. In English an adjective is not varied, is it the same in German?—When it is combined with the substantive by then auxiliary verb *sein*, it is indeclinable; as, der Tisch ist gut

the table is good, die Feder ist gut the pen is good, das Buch ist gut the book is good; but when it is placed before the substantive it is declined, and must agree with it in gender, number, and case.

### DECLENSIONS OF ADJECTIVES.

3. How many declensions of adjectives are there?—Adjectives are declined in three different forms, according as they are preceded or not preceded by articles and pronouns, which include the articles.

4. Which are these three declensions?—The first comprehends adjectives which are without any article; the second, those which are with the indefinite article, and the third, those which are with the definite article.

5. Which are the endings of the *first* form, when no article precedes the adjective?—Its endings are like those of the definite article der, die, das.

6. Decline rother Wein red wine, schöne Frucht fine fruit, großes Feld large field.

7. May the genitive not be rothen Weines instead of rothes Weines?—In the masculine and neuter, the genitive takes either es or en, the harmony of the sentence and good usage decide the choice; but, generally, the latter ending is preferred, because the repetition of the same ending es is thereby avoided. Thus we say more generally, stehenden Fußes, than stehendes Fußes immediately (literally, being on my legs).

8. Which are the endings of the *second* form, in which the adjective is preceded by the indefinite article?—The nominative and accusative sing. agree with the first form; the genitive and dative with the third. The plural is formed in the same manner as without any article.

9. Decline ein weiser Mann a wise man, eine große Stadt a large town, ein kleines Haus a small house.

10. Which are the endings of the *third* form, in which the definite article *der, die, das*, precedes the adjective?—The nominative singular of all genders, and the accusative of the feminine and neuter end in *e*; all the other cases end in *n*, as does the plural for all three genders.

11. Decline *der gute Mann* the good man, *die schöne Frucht* the fine fruit, *das große Feld* the large field.

12. Natives of the south of Germany often use the termination *e* instead of *n* in all cases of the plural of the third form of adjectives: as, *die gute Männer*. Is this right?—It is not grammatical; it should be *die guten Männer*.

13. Sometimes several adjectives come together before a substantive, do then all of them follow the same form?—If the first of such adjectives has the first form, like *guter*, the rest of adjectives added follow the second form; as, gen. sing. *gutes, rothen, alten Weines*; dat. sing. *gutem, rothen, alten Weine*; gen. pl. *guter, rothen, alten Weine*. The recurrence of *s, m, r* is avoided for the sake of euphony. If the first of several adjectives stands in the second form, the rest take the second; and if it stands in the third, the rest follow likewise the third form; as, *eines guten, alten, flugen Mannes; des guten, alten, rothen Weines*.

14. How are adjectives declined when preceded by the personal pronouns, the possessives and the indefinite *kein* no, *viel* much, *wenig* few, little, *mehr* more?—According to the second form; as, *ich armer Mann* I poor man; *du gute Frau* thou good wife; *mir armen Mann* to me poor man; *meinem eigenen Hause* to my own house; *kein ehrlicher Mann* no honest man. So likewise when several adjectives follow one another; as, *mein guter, alter, ehrlicher Vater* thy good, old, honest father.

15. How are adjectives declined when they follow *derjenige* that, *derselbe* the same, *dieser* this, *jener* that, *jeder* every, *solcher* such, *welcher* who, *alle* all, *beide* both?—After

the third form ; as, *dieser kluge Mann* this prudent man ; *dieser alte, brave Mann* this old, brave man.

16. May one say as well *alle gute Menschen* as *alle guten Menschen* ? — After *alle* all, *manche* many, *etliche* and *einige* some, the nom. and accus. pl. may end in *e* instead of *n*, but the other cases follow the rule ; as, *alle übrige fremde Gäste* *kamen* all the other strange guests arrived.

17. Why do we say in the dative *armen*, *angenehmen*, instead of *arme n*, *angenehme n*, from *arm* poor, *angenehm* pleasant ? — For the sake of euphony *n* is used instead of *m* in the dative to avoid the recurrence of *m* in adjectives ending in *m*.

18. When are *viel* much, *wenig* little, *mehr* more, indeclinable ? — They are not declined before singular nouns, but are declinable before plural nouns ; as, *viel Geld*, *vieler Kinder*.

19. How are adjectives declined when they are changed into substantives ? — Their declension with the article is the same as if they were adjectives ; as, *der Weise* the wise man, *die Verwandte* the female relation.

#### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

1. What is meant by comparison ? — Comparison is the altering of the quality into more or less, or marking the different degrees of it.

2. How many degrees of comparison are there ? — There are reckoned commonly three degrees of comparison, the positive, the comparative and the superlative.

3. What is the positive ? — It is the first state of the adjective expressing the quality simply without any increase or diminution ; as, *stolz* proud, *weise* wise.

4. What is the comparative degree ? — The degree into which the positive state of the adjective is somewhat in-

creased or decreased, and it is formed by adding *r* or *er*; as, *stolzer* prouder, *weiser* wiser.

5. Is the comparative degree of *vollkommen* perfect made *vollkommener*?—The *e* of the syllable preceding the ending of the comparative, may be dropped in conversation and verses. Thus from *sicher* safe, may be formed *sicherer* and *sicher* safer.

6. What is the superlative degree?—The superlative degree increases or diminishes the positive to the utmost degree and is formed by adding to the end of the positive *ste* or *este*; as, *der stolze* the proudest, *der weise* the wisest.

7. Mention the comparative and superlative degrees of *fest* firm, *schlan* slender, *zäh* tame, *sanft* soft, *blau* blue.

8. When an adjective is used adverbially, how is the superlative formed?—By putting *a* *n* before the word and adding *n* to the termination of the superlative; as, *am weisesten* wisest, *am stolzesten* proudest.

9. Do any adjectives change their vowels in the comparative and superlative?—Most monosyllable adjectives change the vowels *a*, *o*, *u* into *ä*, *ö*, *ü* in the comparative and superlative; as, *groß* coarse, *größer*, *der größte*; *alt* old, *älter*, *der älteste*.

10. Some adjectives form in English their comparison irregularly, and so they do in German. What is the comparative and superlative of *gut* good, *viel* much, *böse* bad?—*Besser* better, *mehr* more, *schlimmer* worse; *der beste* the best, *der meiste* the most, *der schlimmste* the worst. But *böse* forms also *böser*, *der böseste*.

11. What is the comparative and superlative of *balb* soon, *gern* willing, *hoch* high?—*Erster* sooner, *am ehesten* the soonest; *lieber* more willing, *der liebste* the most willing; *höher* higher, *der höchste* the highest.

12. The comparatives and superlatives of adjectives are.

declinable; and in what manner are they declined? — Their declension follows that of the positive.

13. Decline ein älterer Mann an older man, der älteste Mann the oldest man; eine bessere Frau a better woman, die beste Frau the best woman; ein jüngeres Kind a younger child, das jüngste Kind the youngest child.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF ADJECTIVES IN SENTENCES.

1. Is the adjective to be repeated when more than one noun follow? — It is, like the article, to be repeated when its termination does not agree with all following nouns according to their numbers and genders.

2. What do we say for: good tables, pens and glasses? — Gute Tische, Federn und Gläser; gute is not repeated because it may be used for the nom. and accus. masc. fem. and neut. of the plural.

3. What is the German of: a young man and woman? — Ein junger Mann und eine junge Frau; jung is repeated because junger agrees not in gender with Frau.

4. What is the German of: he bought a large house and garden? — Er kaufte ein großes Haus und einen großen Garten. Here groß is repeated because ein großes does not agree in gender with Garten.

5. What case requires the adjective in German when *of* or *with* follow the English adjective? — Generally the genitive, which in this case is mostly placed at the end of the sentence; as, ich bin des Lesens überdrüssig I am weary of (wearied with) reading; er ist Ihrer Freundschaft unwürdig he is unworthy of your friendship.

6. What case use the Germans when the English adjective has *to* or *for* after it, expressed or understood? — The dative; as, das ist mir nachtheilig und schädlich that is hurtful and disadvantageous to me; der Sohn ist dem Vater ähnlich the son is like (to) the father; diese Arbeit ist leicht



für einen Mann, aber schwer für ein Kind this labour is easy for a man, but difficult for a child; es ist mir deutlich it is clear to me; es ist ihm etwas leichtes it is easy for him; das ist mir zu hoch und zu schwer that is too high and too difficult for me.

7. Is the termination and sign of the genitive sometimes altogether dropped?—We may say, ein Glas frisches Wasser a glass of fresh water, ein Tropfen Wein a drop of wine, er hat ein Haus voll (or voll von) Geld und Gut he has a house full of money and goods.

8. What is the German for, he is sick *in* mind, not *in* body?—Er ist krank am Gemüthe, nicht am Körper. When in English the quality of a thing is expressed by an adjective, which is followed by the preposition *in* without an article before the subsequent substantive, the *in* is to be rendered in German by *am*.

9. What is the German for, from one end to the other?—Von einem Ende zu dem andern. In German the numerical adjective *ein* cannot be omitted.

10. What word is introduced in German for the English *than* following the comparative?—Als; and we say, er ist reicher als ich he is richer than I. Formerly, denn was also in use, but now it occurs only in solemn speaking and verses.

11. What word do the Germans use after the superlative when the English use *of* or *among*?—Von or unter, with the dative; as, er ist der gelehrteste unter or von allen he is the most learned *of* or *among* all.

#### NUMERALS.

1. What express numerals?—They express numbers.

2. How are they divided?—Into cardinal, ordinal, partitive, proportional, distributive, and collective.

3. Which are the cardinal numbers, and why are they so called?—They are *ein* or *eines* one, *zwei* two, *drei* three, *vier* four, etc. Cardinal numbers mean principal numbers, from the Latin *cardo* a hinge; upon them the others hinge as it were.

4. How may they be divided?—As the English numerals, to whom the German numbers are much similar, so the English numbers may be divided into primitive and derivative. Primitive cardinal numbers are the units *ein* one to *zehn* ten, *hundert* hundred, *eine Million* a million; derivative either by termination or composition are the remaining; as, *dreißig* thirty, *vierzig* forty, *ein und dreißig* one and thirty, or thirty-one, etc.

5. In English we say, one and thirty or] thirty-one; do the Germans also say as well, *dreißig ein* as *ein und dreißig*?—In compound numbers the Germans put the smaller always first, and therefore never say *dreißig ein*, *vierzig ein*, instead of *ein und vierzig* forty one, etc.

6. Are all numeral nouns pronounced as written or printed?—There are a few which admit of a double pronunciation, viz., *elf* eleven, is more generally pronounced *elf*; *vierzehn* fourteen, as *virzehn* with the *i* short; *vierzig* forty, as *virzig* with the *i* short; *siebenzehn* seventeen, as *sebzehn*; *siebenzig* seventy, as *sebzig*. They may, however, also be pronounced as printed: still the other contracting pronunciation is so general, that even in printed works the forms *sebzehn*, *sebzig* are frequently seen, and *sebtethalb* six and a half, is perhaps never printed *sebentethalb*.

7. What is the genitive and dative of *zwei* and *drei*?—Gen. *zweiter*, *dreier*, dat. *zweiten*, *dreien*. The genitive is, however, often supplied by *von* of; as, *er ist Besitzer von zwei Häusern* is more generally said than *er ist Besitzer zweier Häuser* he is possessor of two houses.

8. Does the cardinal number *zwei* admit of three genders? In modern German *zwei* is used for all genders, but formerly

they said, masc. *zween Männer*, fem. *zwo Frauen*, neut. *zwei Häuser*.

9. Which are the ordinal numbers, and why are they so called?—They are *der erste* the first, *der zweite* the second, *der dritte* the third, etc. They are called ordinal numbers because they express the order of things with respect to numbers.

10. In what manner are they formed?—By adding *te* to the cardinal number, except *der erste*, not *der einste*; *der dritte* the third, not *der breite*. After the number nineteen, *ste* is added; as, *der zwanzigste* the twentieth.

11. How is *der funfzehnte* pronounced?—It may be, and is correctly, pronounced as spelt; but more generally, it is pronounced as *der fufzehnte* with the *n* short.

12. Are these ordinal numerals declinable?—They may be declined in all the three forms of adjectives; as, *zweiter* second, *ein zweiter* a second, *der zweite* the second.

13. How do you translate, “this is the one thousand eight hundred and fifty-first year, A. D.”?—*Wir haben* (or *es ist*) *das tausend acht hundert und ein und funzigste Jahr, n. G.* In compound numbers only the last assumes the form of an ordinal.

14. What are *partitive numbers*?—Words which express any part of a quantity.

15. In what manner are they formed?—By a composition of the ordinal numbers with the words *halb* half, and *Theil* part; as, *brittehalb* two and a half, *vierttehalb* four and a half, *das brittteil* or *der dritte Theil* the third or the third part, *das fünfteil* the fifth or fifth part.

16. What other form is there for *das Drittteil*, *das fünfteil*?—We say as well, *das Drittel*, *das Fünftel*, by adding an *l* to the ordinal, making the last syllable *tel*, which is only a contraction of *Theil* part.

17. What are *proportional numbers*?—Words which express a comparative relation of one object to another, or

words which denote a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

18. How are they formed?—By adding *fach* or *fältig* to the cardinal numbers; as, *einfach* single, *zweifach* double, *hundertfach* centuple, or *zweifältig* twofold, *hundertfältig* hundredfold. But instead of *einfach* in modern German is not said *einfältig*, though it was in use formerly, because *einfältig* means also silly, which is now its only signification.

19. Is there another form in use for *zweifach*?—We say as well, *zweifach*.

20. Which are the distributive numbers, and why are they so called?—They are so called because they express a dealing out of portions, and are *ersten* firstly, *zweiten* secondly, etc.

21. What other forms are in use for *ersten*, and how are they to be explained?—We say also, *erstlich* and *zum ersten*. *Ersten* is formed by the dative case of the ordinal number, as it is declined with the definite article, and the addition of *s*. *Erstlich* is formed like the adjectives in *lich*. *Zum ersten*, *zum zweiten*, u. s. w., are nothing but the dative cases of the ordinal numbers (declined with the definite article) agreeing with the substantive *Platz* (place *Stelle*) which is understood, and governed by the preposition *zu*.

22. How is the succession of portions expressed by distributive numbers?—We say *zwei und zwei* two and two, or two by two; *drei und drei* three and three; *je eins*, *je zwei*, *je drei* one, two, three at a time.

23. What termination is used to denote the same sort of thing, or a variety of things of the same kind?—The termination *lei* is added to the cardinal numbers; as, *einslei* of one sort, *zweierlei* of two sorts, *dreierlei Schuhe*, *Tinte* or *Dinte*, *Bänder* three sorts of shoes, ink, ribbons: the syllable *lei* admits of no declension.

24. Is the termination *lei* added only to numbers?—It is added also to pronouns; as, *welcherlei* which sort, *solcherlei* such sort, *mancherlei* many a sort, *keinerlei* no sort.

25. Instead of *allerlei* we hear also *allerhand*; which is to be preferred? *Allerhand* is vulgar and to be avoided, though it is sometimes heard in conversation.

26. Which are the *collective* numbers, and why so called?—They are so called because they comprehend in the singular a multitude; as, *ein Paar* a pair, a few, *ein Zehend* the ten, *ein Duzend* a dozen, *ein Schuß* threescore, or sixty. The word *eine Mandel* a fifteen, is not in general use and rather provincial.

27. How do you translate once, twice, thrice?—*Ein Mal*, *zwei Mal*, *drei Mal*. The English word *time* is to be expressed by *Mal* or *mal*, when these words are used in composition with other words and as numbers. Thus likewise, *manchmal* many a time, *oftmal* oftentimes, etc.

28. Which spelling is best, *ein Mal* or *einmal*?—We write *ein Mal* in distinguishing a single repetition from more; as, *er that es nur ein Mal, nicht zwei Mal, nicht drei Mal* he did it but once, not twice, nor thrice. But we write *einmal* as one word when it is an adverb, meaning one day; as, *Läßt uns wie Menschen leben, die einmal alt werden, und welchen es das größte aller Uebel sein würde, ihre verflossenen Jahre nur nach Thorheiten zu berechnen* let us live as men who are *one time* (one day) to grow old, and to whom it will be the most dreadful of all evils to count their past years only by follies.

29. Which is the more correct orthography, *ein Mal* or *ein Mahl*, *oftmal* or *oftmahl*?—It is more correct to write *ein Mal*, because *Mahl* signifies meal, repeat.

30. How is *Mal* used in multiplying?—*Ein Mal eins* ist *eins* once one is one, *zwei Mal zwei* ist *vier* twice two are four, *drei Mal drei* ist *neun* three times three are nine.

#### - IV. PRONOUNS (Fürwörter).

1. What are pronouns?—Pronouns are words used instead of nouns to avoid the repetition of the latter; as,

ich kenne Johann, er ist der beste Freund, welchen ich besitze  
I know John, he is the best friend I possess.

2. How many kinds of pronouns are there?—Six, namely personal, possessive, demonstrative, relative, interrogative, and indefinite.

#### PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1. How many personal pronouns are there?—In German as in English there are five, viz. for the

1st pers. sing. ich I	1st pers. plur. wir we
2nd „ du thou	2nd „ ihr you
3rd „ er, sie, es he, she, it	3rd „ sie they

2. Decline the first person. What is, I, of me, etc., we, of us, etc.

3. Decline the second person. What is, thou, of thee, etc., you, of you, etc.

4. Decline the third person. What is, he, of him, etc., she, of her, etc., it, of it, etc., they of them, etc.

5. What are reciprocal pronouns?—Personal pronouns which have added selbst self; as, sing. ich selbst I myself, wir selbst ourselves, du selbst thyself, ihr selbst yourselves, er selbst himself, sie selbst herself, es selbst itself; plur. sie selbst themselves.

6. What is the use of these reciprocal pronouns?—They are used with reflexive verbs to express what we do ourselves; as, ich selbst fleide mich an I dress myself; also to give strength to an assertion; as, er selbst gab es mir he himself gave it me. They are also called compound or emphatic pronouns.

7. What pronoun is used in addressing a single person (or more than one person) whom we wish to treat with respect, equals in respectable society, or superiors?—The pronoun of the third person plural, Sie, and when the possessive pronoun is wanted, Ihr, Ihrer.

8. What is therefore the German for: have you written

the letter? have you seen your friend? is it your hat? is it yours?—Haben Sie den Brief geschrieben? haben Sie Ihren Freund gesehen? ist es Ihr Hut? ist es Ihrer or der Ihrige.

9. What is the familiar way of addressing brothers, sisters, parents, and intimate friends generally?—They are addressed in the second person singular, *du, dein, deiner*; as, *liebe Schwester, du hast deine Pflicht gethan* dear sister, thou hast done thy duty.

10. How do you address in German servants and those who are in humble circumstances generally?—In the third person singular; but male servants are, by gentlemen, though not by ladies, usually addressed in the second person singular; as, *Marie hat sie das Handtuch geholt* Mary, have you fetched the towel; *Johann bringe er*, or *Johann bringe (du) mir Wasser* John, bring me some water.

#### POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

1. What are possessive pronouns?—Possessive pronouns are called those which denote possession or property; as, *dies ist mein Buch* this is my book.

2. How are they divided?—In conjunctive and relative.

3. What are conjunctive possessive pronouns?—Those which are joined to substantives, with which they must agree in gender, number, and case.

4. What are relative possessive pronouns?—Words that refer or relate to some nouns used in the former part of the same sentence, or understood, and with which they must agree in gender, number, and case.

5. Which are the conjunctive possessive pronouns?—What is, *my, thy, his*, etc.

6. What are the conjunctive possessive pronouns declined like?—They are declined like the article *ein* *a*, in the singular, and like the adjective *gute* good, in the plural.

7. Decline *mein Bruder* my brother. What is, of my brother, to my brother, my brothers, etc.?

8. Decline *meine Schwester* my sister. What is, of my sister, to my sister, my sisters, etc.?

9. Decline *mein Buch* my book. What is, of my book, to my book, my books, etc.?

10. What is, thy brother, thy sister, thy book, thy brothers, thy sisters, thy books?—

11. What is, *his, her, its, our, your* (*euer, eure*, and in addressing persons *Ihr, Ihre*), their (*ihr, ihre*)?—

12. Is there any difference between *Ihr* and *ihr*?—The pronoun *Ihr* is written with a capital letter in addressing persons; as, *ist es Ihr Hut* is it your hat? and *ihr* is spelt when it is used in reference to persons spoken of, as, *sie verlor ihr Geld* she lost her money, *ihre Kinder sind gestorben* her children died.

13. Is the English conjunctive possessive pronoun always expressed in German? — In German the article with the personal pronoun in the dative or accusative is often used instead of the possessive pronoun, chiefly when parts of the human body are spoken of; as, *ich verbrannte mir den Finger* I burnt my finger.

14. Which are the relative possessive pronouns? — *Der* *meinige* mine, *der* *deinige* thine, *der* *seinige* his, etc., or *meiner*, *deiner*, *seiner*.

15. What are they declined like? — Those to which the definite article is prefixed are declined like *der gute*; the others, as *meiner*, like *guter, gute, gutes*.

16. What is the German for: his friend and mine, of his friend and mine, to his friend and mine; her brother and thine; my wife and his; my sister and his; your mother and mine; his father and thine?—



## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. What are demonstrative pronouns? — They are used in pointing out the things or persons spoken of.

2. Which are the demonstrative pronouns? — Dieser, diese, dieses this; jener, jene, jenes that; solcher, solche, solches such; der, die, das that; derjenige, diejenige, dasjenige he that; derselbe, dieselbe, dasselbe the same.

3. In what manner is the article der, die, das distinguished from the pronoun demonstrative der, die, das? — When der, die, das are employed as demonstrative pronouns, they must be pronounced with greater emphasis, and are often followed by da, hier, dort; as, der Mensch ist weise, welcher tugendhaft lebt that man is wise who lives virtuously; der Mann (or der Mann dort, da, hier) hat es gesagt this man (or this man there, here) said it.

4. What is the gen. sing. of the demonstr. pronoun der? — In the masc. and neuter it may be dess, deß or dessen, and in the gen. fem. sing. der or deren. But dessen and deren are preferable.

5. What is the gen. plur. of the demonstr. pronoun der? — Der, derer or deren. But derer has for the harshness of sound become obsolete.

6. Decline dieser Wein this wine. What is: of this wine, to this wine, etc. ?—

7. Decline solche Frucht such fruit. What is: of such fruit, to such fruit etc. ?—

8. Decline jenes Mädchen. What is: of that girl, to that girl, etc. ?—

9. In English you say: *those* are my friends; but in German we say: *dies sind meine Freunde*. What is the rule? — The neuters of dieser, jener, der, viz., dieses, jenes, das, may be used absolutely, i. e. without any noun, answering the French *ceci, cela, ce*.

10. What is the German for: this is the man; are these

the men? — *Dies ist der Mann; sind dies (not diese) die Männer?*

11. Sometimes the demonstrative article is used instead of the name of a person. As for instance what is the German for: messengers were sent for Lord such a one, or Lord so and so? — *Boten wurden gesandt an Lord den und den.*

### RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. What do you mean by relative pronouns? — Relative pronouns are words, that refer or relate to an antecedent, i. e. to some substantive used in the former part of the former sentence.

2. Which are they? — The relative pronouns are: *welcher, welche, welches* who, which or that; *der, die, das* who, which or that; *wer* who, he who; *was* what, that, which.

3. How is *welcher, welche, welches* declined? — Like an adjective of the first form, like *guter*.

4. In what differs the declension of the relative *der, die, das* from the declension of the demonstrative? — The gen. sing. of the relative is only *dessen, deren, dessen*; and the genitive plural only *deren*; the dative plural only *denen*.

5. What is whose, to whom, whom, in German? — *Wessen, wem, wen.*

6. Is there any difference in the use of the relatives *welcher* and *der*? — They are generally used promiscuously; as, *die Kinder, welche (or die) unten spielen.* But *a)* the relative *der, die, das* should never be used before the article in the same gender, and when it can be mistaken for the article; as, *er wählte den Mann, der (better welcher) der nächste war* he chose the man who was the nearest; *diese Handlung, die (better welche) Freundschaft und Christenthum gebieten* this action, which friendship and christendom command. *b)* On the contrary, *der, die, das* is preferred after the first and second personal pronouns, when they are repeated; as, *ich,*

der ich es glaubte I who believed it; du, der du es glaubst; wir, die wir es glaubten; ihr, die ihr es glaubtet.

7. How is *wer* used? — *Wer* stands for *derjenige*, *welcher*, and refers to indefinite persons; as, *wer mich liebt, wird es thun* he who loves me, will do it.

8. How is *was* used? — *Was* stands for *dasjenige*, *welches*, is applied only to indefinite things, and can never refer to an antecedentum; as, *das Haus, welches* (or *das*, but not *was*) *ich besitze* the house which I possess.

9. How do you translate: whatever it may be—whoever may have said so? — *Was es auch sein mag—wer es auch gesagt haben mag.* Ever is rendered in these cases by *auch*, or also by *immer*.

10. Is the adverb *wo* also used in German instead of a relative pronoun, as we use *where* in English? — In German we say, *dies ist der Ort, wo* (an *welchem*) *ich zu bleiben denke* this is the place, where (in which) I intend to remain; *dies ist die Feder, womit* (mit *welcher*) *ich zu schreiben gedenke* this is the pen wherewith (with which) I intend to write.

### INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. What are the interrogative pronouns? — Pronouns are called interrogative, by which a question is asked.

2. Which are the interrogative German pronouns? — *Wer* who, *was* what, *welcher*, *welche*, *welches* which, *was für einer*, *eine*, *eines* what, i. e. what sort of, *was für* what.

3. How differ *wer*, *was*, and *welcher*, *welche*, *welches* in their use? — *Wer* and *was* are never joined to nouns in asking questions; when a noun immediately follows, *welcher*, *welche*, *welches*, *was für ein*, *eine*, *eines*, or *was für* must be used.

4. What difference is there between *was für ein* and *was für einer*? — The former is used with, the latter without a noun.

5. How is *was für einer* declined? — Only the word *einer* is declined; *was für* remaining the same.

6. What means properly *für*? — It is a preposition meaning *for*.

7. What is the German for: what woman is this? — *Was für eine Frau ist dieß?*

8. How is to be translated: what difference is there? — *Was für ein Unterschied ist da?*

9. What is the German for: what money is that? — *Was für Geld ist das?* or *was ist das für Geld?*

#### INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

1. Why are the indefinite pronouns so called? — Indefinite pronouns are so called, because they do not define any particular person or thing.

2. How may they be divided? — Into numeral; as, *einer* one, *keiner* no one, none; and distributive, as, *jeder* each, every, *Jemand* somebody, *etwas* something, etc.

3. What is the dative of *Jemand* and *Niemand*? — It may in this case take *en*, or remain unaltered.

4. What is the accusative of these pronouns? — The accusative is like the nominative.

5. How do you english the indefinite pronoun *man*? — *Man* is used only in the third person singular, and is englished by one, it, men, people, we, they; as, *man muß wissen* we ought to know, *man glaubt* it is believed, we believe, they, people, or men believe.

6. How do you translate: he is some twenty years old? — *Er ist einige zwanzig Jahre alt*, or better, *zwanzig und einige Jahre alt*.

7. How do you translate: they state his name to be Cook something? — *Sie sagen sein Name sei so etwas wie Cook*.

8. How do you translate : I paid somewhere between twenty and twenty-five sovereigns ? — Ich bezahlte etwas zwischen zwanzig und fünf und zwanzig Sovereigns.

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## V. VERBS (Zeitwörter).

1. What is a verb ?—A verb is a word whose principal use is to signify the affirmation or the judgment which we make of things ; or, the verb is a word, which signifies *to be, to do, or to suffer*.

2. How do you know a verb ?—By placing the pronouns personal before it : if it be a verb it will be good sense ; as *ich gehe* I walk, *du lobest* thou praisest, *er liest* he reads.

3. How are verbs divided ?—They are divided in *a*) auxiliary and principal ; *b*) in regular and irregular verbs.

4. What is meant by the conjugation of a verb ?—The regular combination and arrangement of its differences.

5. In what consist these differences ?—In the several terminations according to the number, persons, moods, and tenses.

6. What is the mood of a verb ?—That particular form of a verb which shows the manner in which the action, passion, or being is represented ; or, the mood consists in the change which the verb undergoes to signify various intentions of the mind, and various modifications and circumstances of action.

7. How many moods are there ?—Five : the indicative, the subjunctive, the conditional, the imperative and the infinitive.

8. What is a tense ?—The distinction of time in a verb.

9. How many times are there ?—The present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, first and second future.

10. Which are called simple tenses ?—The present and

the imperfect, because in them the helping verbs are not used.

11. How are the other tenses formed?—The variations of the other tenses consist in the proper variations of the auxiliary joined to the form of infinitive or participle.

12. Why is it easy to an English student to acquire a knowledge of the German verb?—The form of the verb in the German language is remarkably similar to that in the English. In both languages there is but one conjugation; in both the derivation of the tenses is the same; in both there are only two simple tenses, the present and the imperfect; and in both the variations of the other tenses consist in the proper variations of the helping verb joined to the infinitive or past participle.

#### AUXILIARY VERBS.

1. What are auxiliary verbs?—Those by the help of which the principal verbs are conjugated.

2. How many auxiliary verbs are there in German?—There are three chief auxiliaries for the formation of tenses; viz., *ich habe* I have, *ich bin* I am, *ich werde* I become. Then there are seven auxiliary or helping verbs for the formation of moods; viz., *ich muß* I must, *ich kann* I can, *ich mag* I may, *ich darf* I dare, *ich lasse* I let, *ich will* I will, *ich soll* I shall.

3. Are any of them defective as are in English: I will, shall, ought, must, can, may, do, let?—No, they are all perfect.

4. Do the helping verbs only supply the defects of other verbs by going before or coming after them, and making the sentence thus complete?—The helping verbs are also used as principal verbs when their meaning is not dependent upon another verb in the infinitive or participle following; as, *ich habe Bücher* I have books, *ich will es* I will it, *er ist reich geworden* he is become rich.

5. What is the proper signification of *werden*?—It signifies properly, *to become*, but as an auxiliary verb, in the formation of active and passive tenses, it answers to the English *I am, I shall, I will*; as, *ich werde loben* I shall praise, *du wirst loben* thou wilt praise, *er wird loben* he will praise, *ich werde gelobt* I am praised.

6. What is to be observed about the German verbs *werden* and *wollen*?—The verb *ich will* is used in German only to signify desire, will, or inclination. To express simple futurity, the Germans use *werden*, when in English *shall* is used for the first person future, and *will* for the second and third person future.

7. From *werden* is derived the imperfect in two forms, *ich murde* and *ich warb*; which is preferable?—The best usage is *ich murde*.

8. What is the rule for the use of *geworden* and *worden*?—*Worden* is used as a helping verb; as, *er ist gelobt worden* he has been praised: the syllable *ge* is omitted because it begins the preceding word. *Geworden* is used as a principal verb: *er ist klüger geworden* he has become wiser.

9. Which is right: *ich hätte es verkaufen können* I might have sold it, or *ich hätte es verkaufen gekönnt*?—The true form of the pluperfect is, *ich hätte gekönnt*; but the auxiliaries of moods change the participle of compound tenses into the infinitive before another infinitive. Thus: *ich habe ihn schreiben lassen, not gelassen* I have caused him to write, *ich hätte es sagen sollen, not gesollt* I ought to have said it.

10. By what is the form of the conjunctive mood generally distinguished?—By compound vowels; as *ä, ich wäre* I might be, or if I were; *ei, ich sei* I may be, or if I be; *ö, ich könnte* if I could; *ü, ich würde sein* I should be.

11. Do the Germans also, like the English, make use of the auxiliary verb *to do* *thun*?—Anciently they did; but now the use of the verb *thun* as an auxiliary is found only among the lower classes of the South of Germany, and is

generally considered a gross vulgarism ; as, *ich* *that* *lesen*, instead of *ich* *las* I read.

#### PRINCIPAL VERBS.

12. What do you call principal verbs ?—A principal verb is a verb, that, for the formation of all its tenses, does not want the help of auxiliaries ; as, *ich* *lobe* I praise, *ich* *lobte* I praised, etc.

13. How are principal verbs divided ?—In active, passive, neuter, compound, reflective, and impersonal.

14. How do you know when a verb is active ?—A verb active denotes the doing of an action, and therefore supposes an agent or person who acts, or an object acted upon ; as, to esteem or to commend : I esteem, or I commend the virtuous. *I* is here the agent, or person who acts, and *virtuous* the object. *To read* ; as, we read the Scriptures ; *to carry* ; as, they carry a burthen : *read* and *carry* express the action, and *Scriptures* and *burthen* particularize the object.

15. Why is a verb active also called transitive ?—Because the action passes over to the object, or has an effect upon some other thing ; as, I shut the book. The object answers to the question whom ? or what ? after the verb ; as, Alexander conquered the Persians.

16. What is a verb passive ?—A verb passive denotes the impressions that persons or things receive when acted upon ; as, I am taught, it is printed, they are conquered. It necessarily supposes an object upon which the impression is made, and an agent by whom it is made ; as, the picture was painted by Rubens. *Picture* is the object, and *Rubens* is the agent. The object answers to the question who ? or what ? before the verb.

17. What is a verb neuter ?—A verb neuter denotes being or existing ; as, I am ; and likewise being in some



posture, situation, or circumstance; as, I sit, I stand, I lie, I weep; also an action which does not pass over to an object; as, *ich gehe* I go, *ich falle* I fall.

18. Why is a verb neuter also called intransitive?—A verb neuter is also called intransitive, because it expresses no action passing over to another object; it has a complete signification in itself, and requires no noun substantive after it to particularise the subject; as, to sleep, to be, to sit, to laugh. They cannot, from their nature, have a passive voice.

19. By what rule may you distinguish whether a verb be active or neuter?—By observing if I can place a noun, or the neuter pronoun *it* after the verb. If I can, I know that the verb is active, if not, the verb must be neuter. I may say, I eat a cake, I can eat it; but I could not say, I sleep or I sit it.

20. What are compound verbs?—Verbs are called compound when they are joined with prepositions, prefixes, or nouns; as, *auslassen* to leave out, *beweisen* to prove, *rathschlagen* to counsel.

21. Which verbs are called reflective?—We give the name of reflective verbs to those which have for their subject and object the same person or thing; as, *ich freue mich* I rejoice, *ich sehne mich* I long.

22. Which verbs are called impersonal?—Verbs are called impersonal when the agent is not known or considered as such; they have in their tenses only the third person singular, and take the indefinite pronoun *es*; as, *es thaut* it thaws, *es friert* it freezes, *es scheint* it seems, *es giebt* there is.

The proper impersonals are those which are used only in the impersonal form, or express the state of weather and the operations of nature; as, *es regnet* it rains, *es schneit* it snows, *es hagelt* it hails. But sometimes personal verbs are changed into impersonal by assuming the indefinite pronoun *es* it; as, *es gefällt mir* it pleases me, *es ärgert mich* it vexes me.

## REGULAR VERBS.

23. When are verbs called regular?—When they do not change the vowel of the root and take in the imperfect termination *te*, and in the participle *t* or *et* with *ge* before it; as, *lieben*, *ich liebe*, *ich liebte*, *geliebt*.

24. Why is the conjugation of the German regular verb easy?—Because there is but one conjugation of regular verbs, whose tenses are formed in a manner most simple:

25. Which are the principal parts of the German verb?—The infinitive, the present, the imperfect, and the preterite participle; as, *lieben* to love, *ich liebe*, *ich liebte*, *geliebt*.

26. What is the root of the German verb?—The infinitive, from which all tenses are derived and which always ends in *e* or *en*; as *loben* to praise.

27. When ends the infinitive in *e* or in *en*?—When this termination is preceded by *l* or *r*; as, *hindern* to hinder, *lächeln* to smile.

28. How is the present formed from the infinitive?—By omitting the *n*; as, *ich lobe* I praise, from *loben* to praise.

29. What is further to be observed about the formation of the present?—In those verbs in which *l* or *r* occurs before the final *n* of the infinitive, the *e* preceding these letters is left out in the first person of the present tense; as, *ich sammle*, instead of *ich sammele*, from *sammeln* to collect.

30. How is the imperfect formed from the present?—By adding the termination *te*; as, *ich lobte*, *ich lobete*, which is in prose contracted into *ich lobte*.

31. How is the pret. participle formed from the imperfect?—By omitting the termination *e* of the imp. and putting *ge* before it; as, *gelobet*, contr. *gelobt*.

32. In which verbs is *ge* omitted before the pret. participle?—When the infinitive begins with the syllables *be*, *emp*, *ent*, *er*, *ver*, *zer*, or *ge*; as, *entzweien* to disagree, *ent-*

zwelet; also in verbs of foreign origin terminating in *iren* or *ieren*; as, *stübiren*, *stübirt*, *regieren*, *regiert*, and in a few true German verbs of the termination *ieren*; as, *buchstabieren* to spell, *buchstabieren*.

33. How are the perfect and pluperfect tenses formed?—By adding the corresponding tenses of the auxiliary *haben* to the preter. part.; as, *ich habe gelobt* I have praised, *ich hatte gelobt* I had praised: but some neuter verbs take *sein* instead of *haben*.

34. How is the first future formed?—By *werden* and the present infinitive; as, *ich werde loben* I shall praise.

35. How is the second future formed?—By *werden* and the preter. infinitive; as, *ich werde gelobt haben* I shall have praised.

36. How is the passive voice formed?—By the auxiliary verb *werden* added to the preterite participle; as, *ich werde gelobt* I am praised, *ich wurde gelobt* I was praised, etc.

#### IRREGULAR VERBS.

37. What verbs are called irregular?—Those which change their radical vowels and do not form the imperfect and participle as does the verb *loben*.

38. Are there many irregular verbs?—Most of the German verbs are regular. The number of German and English irregular verbs is nearly equal, and the irregularity in the English verbs often directs us to the irregularity in the German verbs.

39. Into how many classes may the irregular verbs be divided?—Into four, according to the deviations from the regular terminations and vowels.

40. What verbs comprise the first class?—Those which in the *imperfect* and *participle* have regular terminations with irregular vowels or diphthongs; as, *nennen* to name, *ich nenne*, *ich nannte*, *genannt*; *dürfen* to dare, *ich darf*, *ich durfte*, *geburt*.

41. Which verbs are of the second class?—Those which, in the imperfect and participle, have both irregular terminations and vowels or diphthongs, but regular vowels in the *present*; as, *beißen* to bite, *ich beiße*, *ich biß*, *gebissen*; *heben* to lift, *ich hebe*, *ich hob*, *gehoben*.

42. What verbs constitute the third class?—Those which, in the imperfect and participle, have irregular terminations, also in the present participle irregular vowels, but regular vowels or diphthongs in the *imperfect*; as, *blasen* to blow, *ich blase*, *ich blies*, *geblasen*; *heißen* to be called, *ich heiße*, *ich hieß*, *geheißen*.

43. Which verbs belong to the fourth class?—Those which, in the imperfect and participle, have irregular terminations with irregular vowels or diphthongs in the *present*, *imperfect* and *participle*; as *bergen* to conceal, *ich berge*, *ich barg*, *geborgen*; *gebären* to bring forth, *ich gebäre*, *ich gebar*, *geboren*.

44. Is there any general rule to form the pret. participle of irregular verbs? Whenever the imperfect ends with *te*, the part. ends with *t*, and where the imperfect does not end with *te*, the part. ends in *en*; as, *denken* to think, *ich denke*, *ich dachte*, *gedacht*; *binden* to tie, *ich binde*, *ich band*, *gebunden*.

45. What is to be observed about those which, in the imperfect and part. change the long vowel into a short one?—They double the final radical consonant, and change *v* into *t*; as, *schleifen* to grind, *ich schleife*, *ich schliff*, *geschliffen*; *leiden* to suffer, *ich leide*, *ich litt*, *gelitten*.

46. What is to be observed about those verbs which, in the imperfect and part. change the short vowel into a long one?—They drop one of the radical consonants; as, *kommen* to come, *ich kam*, *gekommen*; *bitten* to pray, *ich bitte*, *ich bat*, *gebeten*.

47. How is the conjunctive mood of the imperf. formed?—By changing the three vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, and adding *t* whenever the imp. of the indicative ends with *a*

consonant; as, thun to do, ich that, ich thäte; biegen to bend, ich bog, ich böge; tragen to bear, ich trug, ich trüge; denken to think, ich dachte, ich dächte.

48. What is to be observed about those verbs which have both an active and intransitive signification?—They are regular as actives, and irregular as intransitives; as, erschrecken to frighten, er erschreckte mich, ich wurde erschreckt, ich erschraf, ich bin erschrocken.

49. What is to be observed about some verbs which have both a physical and figurative sense?—They are regular in the physical sense, and irregular in the figurative; as, bewegen to move and to persuade, er bewegte die Hand he *moved* the hand, er hat die Hand bewegt, er bewegte mich he *persuaded* me, er hat mich bewegt.

50. How is fragen conjugated?—The best authors make it regular, and write du fragst, er fragt, not du frägst, er frägt; ich fragte, not frug, gefragt, not gefragt.

51. Which is irregular, mahlen to grind, or malen to paint?—Mahlen to grind, having the participle gemahlen; but the participle of malen to paint, is gemalt painted.

52. How is senden to send, conjugated?—Ich sende, ich sandte, gesandt. The imperf. ich sandte and the part. gesandt are more used by good authors than ich sendete and gesendet. But sendete is used as the conjunctive of the imperfect.

#### NEUTER VERBS.

53. Have all neuter verbs only an intransitive signification?—Some expressive of an action occur as impersonal verbs in the passive form; as, es wird davon geredet it is spoken of, es ward gespielt.

54. Are there intransitives from which transitives have been formed?—From fallen to fall, descends fällen to fell; from verschwinden to vanish, verschwenden to waste; from sitzen to sit, setzen to place; from fließen to flow, flößen to make flow.

55. With what auxiliary are they conjugated?—Either with *haben* or *sein*.

56. When are they conjugated with *haben*?—When they express simple physical actions without reference to a place, the completion of an action or a state, and a continued state whether of motion or of rest; as, *ich habe gezittert* I have trembled, *der Baum hat ausgeblühet* the tree has finished blowing, *ich habe geschlafen* I have slept.

57. When are they conjugated with *sein*?—When they denote a transition into any state, or a motion with reference to the manner and place of the motion; as, *er ist gestorben* he has died, *ich bin gefolgt* I have followed.

58. Why do we say *die Erde ist gefroren* the earth is frozen, but *es hat die ganze Nacht gefroren*?—Verbs expressive of motion take *sein* when place or space is referred to, and *haben* with reference to time or manner; as, *ich bin nach Windsor geritten* I have been riding to Windsor, *ich habe das Pferd geritten* I have ridden that horse, *er hat sehr schlecht geritten* he has been riding very badly.

59. Why do we say *wir sind gelaufen* we have run, but *das Faß hat gelaufen* the cask has run?—Some verbs expressive of motion require *sein*, when taken in the proper sense; and *haben* in the figurative sense.

60. What auxiliary do neuters take when they are used as reflective or reciprocal verbs?—They then take *haben*; as, *er hat sich arm gespielt* he has become poor by gambling, *er hat sich krank getrunken* he has become ill by drinking, *er hat sich gut gestanden* he has had a good income.

#### COMPOUND VERBS.

61. How are they generally conjugated?—They generally follow the conjugation of the simple verbs, some of which are regular, others irregular.

62. How many divisions of compound verbs are there?—Two; viz., separable and inseparable compound verbs.

63. What verbs comprehends the first class?—Verbs compounded in the infinitive with participles, which, in the simple tenses and in the imperative mood, are separated from them; as, *aufhalten* to detain: *ich halte auf, ich hielt auf, halte auf.*

64. Where is the particle, of which the verb is compounded, placed, when more words are used to complete the sentence and follow the verb?—The particle is then entirely separated from it, and placed at the end of the sentence; as, *wir kamen in einer Kutsche nach London zurück* we came back to London in a coach.

65. Where is the separable particle put when the compound verb is used with another verb in the same sentence?—In this case it is not to be placed at the end of the sentence, but immediately before the infinitive; as, *ich fing nach drei Tagen wieder an zu genesen* after three days I began to recover.

66. How is the part. pret. of the verbs formed?—The syllable *ge* is not placed before it, but inserted between the separable particle and the verb; as, *annehmen* to accept, *angenommen.*

67. What is to be observed concerning the infinitive?—In sentences, in which a purpose or design is expressed by the infinitive mood with *zu*, this syllable coalesces with the compound verb; as, *er weigerte sich hereinzukommen* he refused to come in.

68. What verbs comprehend the second class of compound verbs?—Verbs compounded into inseparable particles.

69. What difference is there between separable and inseparable particles?—The separable particles are accented, and may be taken by, and have a meaning of, themselves; but the inseparable particles are unaccented, and only used in composition. *Aus* out, and *bei* near, nearly, are separable particles, from which descend *aussetzen* to expose, *beistehen*

to assist. *Be* and *miß* are inseparable, never used by themselves, but only in composition ; as, *bedenken* to consider, *mißfallen* to displease.

70. Some particles are both separable and inseparable ; which are they ?—*Um* about, *über* over, *unter* under, *durch* through, *wieder* again.

71. When are they separable, and when inseparable?—They are separable when the accent is upon them, but inseparable when the accent is upon the verb ; as, *er brach durch* he broke through, *die Sonne hat die Wolken durchbrochen* the sun has broken through the clouds, *er ist umgelaufen* he has been knocked down by running, *er umläuft die Stadt* he goes the circuit of the town, *er springt über* he leaps over, *er übersetzt in das Deutsche* he translates into German, *ich habe das Buch wiedergeholt* I have taken back the book, *ich habe die Worte wiederholt* I have repeated the words.

#### REFLECTIVE VERBS.

72. How are the reflective verbs formed?—They are formed with the reflective pronouns *miß* myself, *biß* thyself, *siß* himself, herself, itself, sing. ; *unß* ourselves, *euch* yourselves, *siß* themselves, plur.

73. How are they conjugated ?—Like active verbs, and they are either regular or irregular.

74. What auxiliary do they require in the compound tenses?—The auxiliary *haben* ; as, *ich habe mich gefreut* I have rejoiced myself, *ich hatte mich beklagt* I had complained.

75. Are they in their meaning entirely independent of transitive verbs?—Several verbs are only reflective, and have no meaning without the reflective pronouns ; as, *ich schäme mich* I am ashamed, *ich sehne mich* I long, *ich gräme mich* I grieve ; but most transitives may be made reflectives ; as, *vergessen* to forget, *siß* *vergessen* ; *vereinigen* to unite, *siß* *vereinigen* ; *verbrennen* to burn, *siß* *verbrennen*.



Sometimes the signification of reflective verbs is different from the original meaning of those active verbs from which they are formed; as, *stellen* to place, *sich stellen* to pretend; *vergehen* to pass away, *sich vergehen* to offend.

76. In what case do they take the pronoun?—Most reflective verbs take the pronoun in the accusative; as, *ich erbarme mich* I pity, *ich besinne mich* I recollect; but some few admit the pronoun in the dative; as, *ich maße mir nicht an* I do not assume, *ich bilde mir nicht ein* I do not fancy, *ich getraue mir* I am confident.

#### IMPERSONAL VERBS.

77. How are the impersonal verbs conjugated?—They are regular or irregular and take the indefinite pronoun *es* it, in the third person singular only, with the auxiliary *haben* in the compound tenses; as, *regnen* to rain, *es regnet*, *es regnete*, *es hat geregnet*, *es hatte geregnet*, *es wird regnen*; but few take the auxiliary *sein*; as, *es ist geschehen* it has happened.

78. How are they formed?—Some are only impersonal, others are formed from personal verbs; as, *es hagelt* it hails, *es thaut*, it thaws, etc., which are always impersonal. From *ich verstehe* I understand, is formed, *es versteht sich* it follows of course; from *sagen* to say, *es sagt sich leicht* it is easily said; from *wohnen* to dwell, *es wohnt sich hier gut* here is a good place to live in; from *ich freue mich* I rejoice, *es freut mich*; from *ich durste* or *ich bin durstig* I am thirsty, *es durstet mich* I am thirsty.

79. Is *es* sometimes omitted?—Yes, when the pronoun is put first, *es* is omitted; as, *mich durstet*, instead of *es durstet mich*; *mir fehlt*, or *es fehlt mir* I want.

80. Is *es* also employed with the passive verb?—Sometimes; as, *es wird gesagt* it is said; but in this connexion the indefinite pronoun *man* is more commonly used.

81. What signifies *man*?—It is an impersonal particle, which changes personal verbs into impersonal, and answers to the English one, *we*, *people*, *men*, or the passive use of the verb *to be*; as, *man glaubt*, or *es wird geglaubt* it is believed; *we*, *they*, *people*, or *men believe*; *man hat geläugnet*, or *es wird geläugnet* it has been denied (in French like *on*, as, *on dit*).

82. Are *man* and *es* always prefixed?—When the impersonal verb is used to affirm or deny, the particle *man* one, or *es* it, are prefixed; but if it is used as a verb of interrogation, those particles are placed after it; as, *man schreibt* one writes, or they write; *schreibt man* do they write? *es regnet* it rains, *regnet es* does it rain?

83. How is *es* sometimes to be Englished?—By *there*; as, *es ist* there is, *es gab* there was, *es wird sein* there will be.

84. What case of the personal pronoun do they govern?—Some govern the dative case; as, *es fehlt mir* I want, *es kommt mir vor* it appears to me: others govern the accusative; as, *es friert mich* I am cold, *es wundern mich* it surprises me. A few admit of a dative and accusative of the pronoun; as, *es graut mich* I am afraid.

85. Is there any difference in the use of *es dünkt mir* and *es dünkt mich* it seems to me?—It is generally used indiscriminately, but some make a nice distinction, and prefer *es dünkt mir* in speaking of ideas, but using *es dünkt mich* for visible objects; as, *seine Ansicht*, *dünkt mir enthält eine Wahrheit* his view of the matter, I suppose, is much like truth, *dieses Papier ist, wie mich dünkt, mehr gelb als weiß* this paper is, as it seems to me, more yellow than white.

## VI. ADVERBS. — Umstandswörter.

1. What is an adverb?—It is a word added to verbs, adjectives, and also to other adverbs to denote some qua-

lity or circumstance belonging to them; as, bald soon; ich werde bald bezahlen I shall soon pay.

2. How are they formed? — Frequently from substantives by the addition of certain syllables; as, bar, wunderbar wonderfully; haft, mannhafte manfully; ich, fleckicht spotty; ig, gnädig gracious; lei, allerlei of all sorts; lich, findlich filially; sam, arbeitfam laborious.

Some words may be changed into adverbs by means of an additional s; as, Mittag noon, Mittags at noon; Abends in the evening, from Abend evening; bereits already, from bereit ready.

3. Translate the following sentences into German with the adverbs belonging to them: I will start, that I may come soon back ich will aufbrechen, damit ich bald zurückkomme. Here is good walking hier ist gut zu gehen. I was with him yesterday in the evening. I have not yet seen him to-day. I did not sleep there last night.

## VII. PREPOSITIONS. — Verhältnißwörter.

1. What is a preposition? — A word put before nouns and pronouns in order to connect them with other words and to show the relation which one word has to another.

2. Give a few examples. — Er bat um sein Geld he asked for his money. Ich habe keine Antwort von ihm erhalten I have received no answer from him.

3. What cases do prepositions govern in German? — Some always require after them the genitive, or the dative, or the accusative; others either the genitive or dative, according to the import of the sentence; others again either the dative or accusative.

4. How differ the German sentences ich ging in den Garten from ich ging in dem Garten? — The first sentence means:

I went into the garden; the second: I walked about in the garden.

5. In the first sentence the German preposition *in* has the accusative after it, in the second it is followed by the dative; what is the rule for this? — When motion *to* a place is expressed by the prepositions *an*, *auf*, *hinter*, *in*, *neben*, *über*, *unter*, *vor*, *zwischen*, the accusative is required, but if they express motion, or rest *in* a place, the dative is used.

6. If we can ask in German *wo* where? the dative is used; if we can ask *wohin* whither, what way? the accusative is used. Give some examples. — *Er sitzt auf dem Stuhle* he sits on the chair (where *wo*?); *er setzt sich auf den Stuhl* he places himself upon the chair (whereto *wohin*?). *Die Reihe ist an mir* it is my turn; *die Reihe kommt an mich* it comes to my turn.

7. How may prepositions be classed as regards their origin? — Into primitive, derivative, and compound.

8. Give some examples. — *Er ging durch den Wald* he walked through the wood; here *durch* is a primitive preposition. *Er stieg auf das Dach mittelst einer Leiter* he mounted upon the roof by means of a ladder; here *mittelst* is a derivative preposition from *Mittel* means. *Anstatt des Vaters* instead of the father; here *anstatt* is compounded of *an* and *statt*, to signify: in the place of.

9. How coalesce the two prepositions *wegen* and *halben* into one word with the possessive pronoun *mein*, *dein*, *sein*? — In this manner; we say, *meinetwegen* or *meinet halben* on my account, *seinetwegen* on his account; as, *er that es meiner halben* he did it on my account.

10. How are *vor* and *für* to be distinguished? — *Vor* answers to the English word *before*, and *für* to word *for* or *instead of*; as, *ich trat vor den Tisch* I went before the table; *für wen kauft du das* for whom art thou buying that? *Er hat für uns bezahlt* he has paid instead of us.

11. What difference in meaning is there between *umher* and *herum*? — *Umher* denotes a movement *to* several places, but *herum* a movement *from* and return to a certain place; as, *er ging den ganzen Tag in der Stadt umher* he walked the whole day about the town; *er ging um die Stadt herum* he walked round the town.

12. As *herum* so likewise some other compound prepositions may be separated, e. g. *dahin*, *hinterher*. Give an example. — *Er warf das Buch da vor mich hin* he threw down the book before me; *er ging hinter dem Wagen her* he walked behind the carriage.

## VIII. ON CONJUNCTIONS. — Bindewörter.

1. Of what use are conjunctions? — A conjunction is a word, that is chiefly used to join words and sentences together, and shows the manner of their dependence on one another.

2. How many sorts of conjunctions are there? — There are eight sorts, viz.:—1. copulative conjunctions, as: *und*, *auch*; 2. comparative, *wie*, *gleichwie*; 3. disjunctive, *entweder*, *hingegen*; 4. concessive, *zwar*, *obgleich*; 5. adversative, *aber*, *allein*; 6. casual, or to give reason, *weil*, *denn*; 7. conditional, *wenn*, *falls*; 8. conclusive, *folglich*, *daher*.

3. What are concessive conjunctions? — They express concession, or grant a point of the sentence; as, *obgleich er sehr krank ist, ist doch noch Hoffnung, daß er wieder genesen werde* although he is still very ill, yet there is still room to hope that he will recover.

4. What influence exert some conjunctions on the order of the words? — Some throw the verb to the end of the sentence; as, *nachdem wir zu Abend gegessen hatten so gingen wir spazieren* when we had supped we took a walk; *als ich in London ankam* when I arrived in London.

5. What are corresponding conjunctions? — Conjunctions which answer to each other in the construction of a sentence; thus *entweder* either, requires *oder* or, to begin the following part of the sentence; *weder* neither, is followed by *noch* nor; *sowohl* takes *als* as, after it. *Entweder ist er ausgegangen oder im Garten* he is either gone out or in the garden. *Je mehr ich trinke, desto mehr durstet mich* the more I drink the more thirsty I am. *Sowohl meine Brüder als meine Schwestern waren im Theater* my brothers as well as my sisters were in the theatre.

6. What is to be observed respecting the conjunction *so*, which is often found in the beginning of the principal part of a sentence? — Some conjunctions, as *da* when, *obgleich* although, *wiewohl* though, which begin the secondary part of a compound sentence, require *so* after them, but it may be left out, if the secondary part is not too long; as, *obgleich er reich ist, (so) kann er doch nicht allen Leuten helfen* although he is rich, he cannot help everybody.

7. When may the conjunction *dass* be omitted? — After an expression which implies a wish, a prayer, or an assurance, this conjunction may be omitted: *as, ich hoffe, es werde gewiss geschehen* I hope it will certainly happen; *ich wünsche, Gott wolle Sie in seinen Schutz nehmen* I wish, God may take you under his protection.

8. What influence has the conjunction *dass*, expressed or understood, on the construction of a sentence? — When a certainty is spoken of, it requires the indicative of the verb, but the subjunctive, when desire, doubt or uncertainty is implied.

9. What is the German for: it is known that he is here? — *Man weiß, daß er hier ist.*

10. What is the German for: would one think it were possible? — *Sollte man glauben, daß es möglich wäre?*

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IX. ON INTERJECTIONS.—*Empfindungswörter.*

1. What are interjections? — Words that are used to express some passion of the mind, are called interjections.

2. Why are they so called? — Because they are introduced in a sentence without making any alteration in its composition.

3. How are they formed? — They consist of one or more letters or words; as, *O! Oh! O weh! Oh! Pfui fy! Siehe* see, look, lo! *Weg* away! *Halt* stop!

4. How is it, that the interjections *wehe* and *wohl* are always followed by a dative? — The dative is governed by a word understood; as, *wehe (sei) dir* woe be unto thee! *wohl (ist) mir* well is me!

5. Such an ellipsis occurs also in other interjections; give an example. — *Ruhe, sage ich!* peace, I say! To *Ruhe* peace, is here understood *haltet* keep. In like manner: *Kein Wort (sprich)!* not a word (speak)!

6. Sometimes interjections consist of broken sentences; as, *Gott sei Dank* thank God! *gütiger Gott* good God! Translate the following: What happiness! Heaven preserve you! Long live the Queen!

THE END.







